



Assemblée générale

Distr. générale
20 avril 2018
Français
Original : anglais

Soixante-douzième session
Point 118 de l'ordre du jour
La Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale
des Nations Unies

Activités menées par le système des Nations Unies pour appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

Rapport du Secrétaire général

I. Introduction

1. Par sa résolution [70/291](#), l'Assemblée générale a prié le Secrétaire général de lui présenter, en avril 2018 au plus tard, un rapport sur les progrès accomplis dans l'application de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, qui renfermera des propositions d'avenir concernant l'application de la Stratégie par le système des Nations Unies.
2. Au cours des trente dernières années, les actes de terrorisme sont rapidement devenus plus fréquents, plus mortels et plus étendus sur le plan géographique. Aujourd'hui, ils menacent plus que jamais la paix, la sécurité et le développement à l'échelle internationale. Les conflits nationaux et internationaux ont également pris de l'intensité et se sont multipliés, détruisant des sociétés et déstabilisant des régions entières. Le terrorisme est devenu l'un des plus graves fléaux de notre époque. Personne n'est à l'abri de la menace terroriste et aucun pays ne peut y faire face seul. Le terrorisme est un phénomène par essence transfrontalier, qu'il s'agisse de son financement, du recrutement ou de la planification d'attentats. C'est pourquoi il faut y faire face collectivement. Aider les États Membres à faire face à cette menace planétaire de manière équilibrée et efficace est l'une des principales priorités du Secrétaire général.
3. L'ONU continue d'aider les États Membres à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme qui tiennent compte des quatre piliers de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, à savoir : a) des mesures visant à éliminer les conditions propices à la propagation du terrorisme ; b) des mesures visant à prévenir et combattre le terrorisme ; c) des mesures destinées à étoffer les moyens dont les États disposent pour prévenir et combattre le terrorisme et à renforcer le rôle joué en ce sens par l'Organisation des Nations Unies ; d) des mesures garantissant le respect des droits de l'homme et la primauté du droit en tant que base fondamentale

* Nouveau tirage pour raisons techniques (28 juin 2018).



de la lutte antiterroriste. Les mesures prises pour prévenir et combattre les actes de terrorisme ont été d'autant plus efficaces qu'elles reposaient sur la mise en œuvre équilibrée de ces quatre piliers.

4. Les difficultés que présente la lutte contre le terrorisme sont exacerbées par l'évolution rapide des technologies de communication en circuit fermé, telles que le dark web et les outils de cryptage. En effet, les groupes terroristes s'adaptent rapidement à ces nouveautés et s'en servent pour faciliter leur financement et leurs activités de recrutement et de propagande. Le fait qu'ils achètent des armes et améliorent leur logistique rend également la lutte contre le terrorisme plus complexe. Ce phénomène a eu des répercussions dévastatrices sur les collectivités locales du monde entier, notamment sur les éléments les plus marginalisés de la société. L'examen à venir de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies donnera aux États Membres l'occasion de continuer de contribuer à son contenu et d'orienter ses priorités.

5. Les États Membres sont responsables au premier chef de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie. L'ONU joue quant à elle un rôle important dans la promotion de la coordination et de la cohérence aux niveaux national, régional et mondial, en vue d'aider du mieux possible les États Membres qui le demandent à appliquer la Stratégie de manière équilibrée.

6. En juin 2017, l'Assemblée générale a poursuivi l'action menée dans ce sens et adopté la résolution 71/291 sur le renforcement de la capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. Par la même résolution, l'Assemblée a créé le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et nommé à sa tête un nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint en vue de donner à l'Organisation davantage de moyens de répondre aux besoins croissants de la communauté internationale en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme.

7. Dans le présent rapport, le Secrétaire général rend compte des principales tendances et difficultés observées au niveau mondial en matière de terrorisme, phénomène qui ne cesse d'évoluer. Il souligne que la coopération internationale est essentielle pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme et donne un aperçu de l'action menée à l'échelle internationale pour lutter contre la menace transnationale que fait peser le terrorisme et des principaux problèmes auxquels il faudra remédier dans un avenir proche. Il conclut en formulant des observations et des recommandations sur les moyens de nouer de nouveaux partenariats internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme, qui seront essentiels pour devancer la menace que représentent les groupes terroristes.

II. Évolution du terrorisme à l'échelle mondiale

A. Aperçu des menaces actuelles

8. Depuis l'essor, après 2014, de l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant (EIIL), la communauté internationale assiste à une évolution constante du terrorisme à l'échelle mondiale. Les combattants terroristes étrangers sont recrutés dans de nombreux États Membres, et les attentats terroristes frappent de plus en plus de pays. Les groupes terroristes tels que l'EIIL, Al-Qaida et Boko Haram transcendent les frontières nationales ; il faut donc renforcer la coopération internationale pour lutter contre le terrorisme et prévenir l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme.

9. La lutte mondiale contre le terrorisme entre actuellement dans une nouvelle phase, où la communauté internationale doit faire face à plusieurs réseaux terroristes mondiaux parallèles et interdépendants. Malgré les revers militaires importants

essuyés par l'EIIL en Iraq, en République arabe syrienne et dans le sud des Philippines en 2016 et 2017, le groupe et ses partisans continuent de représenter une menace importante, qui évolue dans le monde entier. Actuellement, la structure de l'EIIL est celle d'un réseau mondial dont la hiérarchie est horizontale et qui a moins de contrôle sur les opérations des entités qui soutiennent sa cause. Bien que son système de propagande ne cesse de se détériorer et que les attaques soient moins nombreuses et donnent de moins en moins de résultats, l'EIIL tentera certainement, après avoir perdu de nombreux territoires, de maintenir son influence sur la scène mondiale par le truchement d'Internet et des médias sociaux en vue de motiver ses partisans, de les mobiliser et de les amener à perpétrer des attentats dans leur pays d'origine.

10. La défaite militaire de l'EIIL en Iraq et en République arabe syrienne a également contribué à l'apparition de la menace que représentent les combattants terroristes étrangers qui rentrent dans leur pays ou se réinstallent. Ajoutés aux « voyageurs frustrés »¹, qui sont de plus en plus nombreux, ces combattants mettent en péril la sécurité intérieure des États Membres. De nombreux combattants de retour dans leur pays sont formés et équipés pour y mener des attaques. Certains parviennent à intégrer des réseaux existants et à leur apporter de nouvelles compétences, tandis que d'autres comptent radicaliser de nouveaux partisans et les rallier à leurs causes respectives. On compte parmi eux des femmes et des enfants, ce qui présente des difficultés supplémentaires pour les États Membres. La question du retour et de la réinstallation des combattants terroristes étrangers est un phénomène mondial auquel il faut apporter une réponse multilatérale urgente et concertée.

11. Le réseau mondial d'Al-Qaida demeure résilient dans plusieurs régions du monde. Bien que sous pression militaire, Al-Qaida dans la péninsule arabique sert de plus en plus de plateforme de communications pour Al-Qaida dans son ensemble. Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique a étendu ses opérations au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest, tandis que Boko Haram continue de représenter une menace pour le Nigéria et ses pays voisins, bien que les pressions militaires l'aient considérablement affaibli. En Afrique de l'Est, les Chabab sont plus actifs et plus influents que l'EIIL. Ils restent ainsi en mesure de planifier et d'exécuter des attaques à grande échelle. Certains membres de l'EIIL et d'Al-Qaida ont manifesté leur volonté et leur capacité de s'entraider dans la préparation d'attentats.

12. Par ailleurs, les tactiques terroristes ont également continué d'évoluer. Les progrès technologiques accomplis ces dernières années ont permis aux terroristes de diffuser leur propagande et de recruter des partisans plus facilement, par le truchement d'Internet. Les terroristes tirent ainsi parti des réseaux sociaux, notamment des communications chiffrées et du dark web, pour diffuser des informations et des connaissances spécialisées, tels que des schémas d'engins explosifs improvisés et des méthodes d'attaque, et pour coordonner et faciliter les attentats. Les groupes terroristes ont également exhorté leurs partisans à mener des attaques moins complexes, en utilisant des véhicules, des armes ou des couteaux ; ce type d'agression ne nécessite que peu de formation et de planification et est extrêmement difficile à déceler. Nombre d'attaques ont été dirigées contre des cibles vulnérables, tels que les espaces publics, de manière à faire un maximum de victimes et à semer la terreur.

13. Aux quatre coins du monde, les groupes terroristes et les groupes extrémistes violents demeurent déterminés à semer la zizanie entre les sociétés et en leur sein même. Ils entravent les efforts déployés par la communauté internationale pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité, protéger les droits de l'homme et favoriser le développement durable. Les groupes terroristes tels que l'EIIL et Al-Qaida se font le

¹ L'expression « voyageurs frustrés » désigne des personnes qui avaient l'intention de voyager dans des zones de conflit, mais qui en ont été empêchées en raison du renforcement des mesures de contrôle prises par les États Membres, et qui sont restées radicalisées.

chantre d'un discours destructeur. Toutefois, les groupes extrémistes violents, tels que les suprémacistes racistes, les groupes d'extrême droite et d'autres groupes à motivation religieuse ou politique représentent également une menace considérable pour la cohésion et la sécurité de nos sociétés et de nos communautés.

B. Nouvelles menaces et difficultés : intelligence artificielle, drones, attaques nucléaires, biologiques, chimiques ou radiologiques et cyberattaques

14. Les progrès technologiques récemment accomplis dans les domaines de l'intelligence artificielle, de la robotique, de la biotechnologie et d'Internet ont beaucoup apporté à l'humanité en connectant les populations du monde entier et en promouvant le développement durable dans des domaines tels que la productivité économique générale, les soins de santé et les transports. Ces technologies devraient permettre de réaliser d'autres avancées à l'avenir.

15. Toutefois, ces avancées permettent également aux membres de groupes terroristes et de groupes extrémistes violents d'échanger des informations sur la logistique, le recrutement et la planification. En outre, la diffusion en ligne de propagande et de discours haineux, parfois malencontreusement favorisée par des algorithmes biaisés, contribue à diviser les sociétés et fait le jeu des stratégies d'incitation et de recrutement déployées par ces groupes.

16. Il faut aussi s'attendre à ce que les terroristes améliorent leurs capacités offensives et tirent parti de l'interdépendance croissante entre différents secteurs, notamment la banque et la finance, les télécommunications, les services d'urgence, les transports aériens, maritimes et ferroviaires et l'approvisionnement en énergie et en eau, pour mener des cyberattaques contre des infrastructures essentielles. L'accès aux machines autonomes et aux dispositifs volants ou terrestres sans pilote est de plus en plus facile et donnera aux terroristes des moyens supplémentaires de commettre des attentats. L'existence de kits permettant de modifier les gènes de cellules vivantes et disponibles en libre-service pourrait donner à de petits groupes le pouvoir de commettre des actes de « bioterrorisme », qui pourraient toucher des millions de personnes.

17. Les groupes terroristes et les groupes extrémistes violents sont en outre connus pour tirer profit des changements environnementaux, soit en exploitant plus facilement des ressources toujours plus rares, soit en faisant de ces ressources un atout ou une arme, notamment dans le but d'inonder des terres ou d'empoisonner des puits.

18. Ces menaces et difficultés, ainsi que bien d'autres encore impossibles à prévoir, ont une dimension politique, sociale, économique et culturelle, et touchent tout autant d'acteurs. Il convient de saluer les premières mesures de collaboration, telles que le Forum mondial Internet pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, mais pour prévenir les futures menaces et garder une longueur d'avance sur les menaces existantes, les États Membres, les organisations internationales et régionales, le secteur privé et les universités notamment devront nouer des partenariats stratégiques et coopérer au niveau international. Le Secrétaire général a prié le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme de redoubler d'efforts s'agissant de diriger et de coordonner les mesures prises par le système des Nations Unies pour être toujours plus souple et innovant dans sa manière d'aborder ces changements. En collaboration avec le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme et l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO), le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme mène actuellement une étude mondiale pour mieux comprendre le rôle que jouent les outils en ligne dans le recrutement de terroristes. Le projet permettra également d'instaurer un dialogue

entre les États Membres, l'ONU et les entreprises du secteur privé dont l'activité est liée à Internet, et vise à ce que des recommandations soient formulées en la matière.

III. Solutions visant à pallier les lacunes en matière de coopération multilatérale

19. Depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies en 2006, la communauté internationale tente de pallier la menace grandissante que représente le terrorisme en appliquant les quatre piliers de la Stratégie de manière équilibrée. L'examen biennal de cette dernière a permis de remédier aux faiblesses et aux lacunes que présentent les mesures prises par la communauté internationale pour lutter contre les difficultés posées par le terrorisme.

20. Au débat de haut niveau de la soixante-douzième session de l'Assemblée générale tenu en septembre 2017, 152 dirigeants, représentant la grande majorité des États Membres, ont souligné qu'il fallait améliorer la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétaire général partage leur point de vue. Dans la lutte contre cette menace de plus en plus transnationale et multiforme, à la fois par ses manifestations et par ses conséquences humaines et socioéconomiques, la coopération présente en effet de nombreuses lacunes. Une nouvelle phase de collaboration doit commencer pour lutter contre le fléau du terrorisme.

A. Recherche d'un consensus sur les mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme au niveau mondial

21. Le terrorisme, et la nécessité de trouver des moyens efficaces d'y faire face, est un problème qui réunit véritablement l'ensemble de la communauté internationale. La Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, ainsi qu'une multitude de résolutions et déclarations du Conseil de sécurité, le droit des droits de l'homme et le droit humanitaire constituent la base du cadre politique international mis en place pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme. Cependant, les efforts déployés par la communauté internationale pour lutter contre ce fléau sont bien trop souvent enlisés dans des considérations politiques ; malheureusement, les groupes terroristes ont profité de cette situation et tenté de nous diviser encore davantage.

22. S'il faudra certainement mettre en place un dialogue politique sur le terrorisme plus constructif à l'avenir, les États Membres doivent se concentrer davantage sur ce qui nous rassemble plutôt que sur ce qui nous divise. Il faut désormais adopter une approche pragmatique et pratique axée sur le renforcement des moyens techniques et opérationnels de lutter contre le terrorisme et de favoriser une coopération multilatérale aux niveaux bilatéral, régional et mondial.

23. La Conférence de haut niveau des Nations Unies réunissant les chefs d'organismes antiterroristes des États Membres, qui se déroulera les 28 et 29 juin 2018 au Siège de l'ONU, constituera la première étape de la mise en place d'un nouveau partenariat de coopération multilatérale et un pas de plus vers la dépolitisation des efforts de lutte contre le terrorisme déployés par la communauté internationale. La Conférence est placée sous le thème du renforcement de la coopération internationale dans la lutte contre la menace grandissante du terrorisme. À cette occasion, les chefs d'organismes nationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme échangeront des informations opérationnelles et pratiques et rechercheront un consensus sur les principaux problèmes que rencontrent les États Membres en matière de terrorisme. Nous espérons que la Conférence marquera le début d'une nouvelle phase de coopération internationale et qu'elle aboutira à la mise en place de

partenariats opérationnels axés sur la recherche de solutions concrètes à la menace terroriste qui pèse sur la communauté internationale, aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations unies.

B. Importance de l'appropriation nationale, du renforcement de la gouvernance et de l'élaboration de politiques durables

24. La coopération multilatérale est essentielle pour combattre la menace terroriste, mais les États Membres sont responsables au premier chef de cette lutte, comme il ressort de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. Pour que leurs efforts de lutte contre le terrorisme aboutissent, les États doivent s'appropriier les mesures prises à cet égard. Les responsabilités des États dans ce domaine sont toutefois intrinsèquement liées à leur devoir premier de protéger les populations contre les attaques terroristes, ainsi qu'à la nécessité de veiller à ce que les mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme elles-mêmes ne causent aucun préjudice et n'alimentent pas le ressentiment. Il ressort du rapport du PNUD de 2017 intitulé « Sur les chemins de l'extrémisme en Afrique : moteurs, dynamiques et éléments déclencheurs »² que 71 % des personnes interrogées ont mentionné « une action du gouvernement », et notamment « l'exécution d'un membre de la famille ou d'un ami » ou « l'arrestation d'un membre de la famille ou d'un ami », comme élément déclencheur ou point de basculement ayant poussé ces personnes à risque à rallier un groupe extrémiste violent et à ne plus se contenter d'opinions radicales.

25. Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, on assiste à une dualisation du monde. L'aggravation du clivage et de la division ne fait qu'ouvrir la voie à de nouveaux conflits. Les États Membres doivent se garder de prendre des mesures contre-productives et de tomber ainsi dans le piège tendu par les terroristes. Au lieu d'instaurer la paix, la sécurité et l'unité, le cercle vicieux des provocations ne fera qu'attiser la haine.

26. Le Secrétaire général a souligné à maintes reprises que le terrorisme n'était associé à aucune religion, appartenance ethnique ou race. En 2017, une étude menée par le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme a révélé que le plus souvent, les extrémistes violents ne comprenaient pas la religion à laquelle ils avaient adhéré. La lutte contre les stratégies aliénantes et la haine passe par des politiques fondées sur des données factuelles, la prise de décisions sans exclusive, la diversité, la protection des minorités et des populations vulnérables, le respect du principe de responsabilité et la justice. En outre, le Secrétaire général tient à souligner que le dialogue interculturel joue un rôle de taille dans les efforts déployés pour dépasser les clivages sociaux et culturels.

C. Nécessité d'établir de nouveaux partenariats en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme

27. La lutte contre le terrorisme est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de nombreuses organisations régionales et sous-régionales. Au fil des ans, les États Membres ont cherché à tirer parti des initiatives et des arrangements internationaux, régionaux et bilatéraux destinés à lutter contre le terrorisme. Nombre d'entre eux ont également établi de nouveaux forums mondiaux et des coalitions pour échanger les bonnes pratiques et coordonner leurs efforts. Toutefois, un long chemin reste à parcourir.

² Disponible à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/fr/home/library/reports/sur-les-chemins-de-l-extremisme-violent-en-afrique---moteurs--dy.html>.

28. Les efforts déployés conjointement par les États Membres pour prévenir et combattre le terrorisme doivent être fondés sur l'état de droit et respecter les droits de l'homme. La Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, les résolutions pertinentes du Conseil de sécurité, les instruments juridiques internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme et le droit international offrent un cadre juridique et politique solide. Les États Membres doivent transformer leurs obligations et leurs engagements communs en actions concrètes et pratiques de manière à échanger leurs compétences et leurs ressources et à améliorer le partage rapide et sécurisé d'informations essentielles aux niveaux bilatéral, régional et mondial.

29. Le renforcement de la coopération entre l'ONU, les organisations régionales et sous-régionales et d'autres instances multilatérales, telles que le Forum mondial de lutte contre le terrorisme, contribuera également à promouvoir les efforts déployés à l'échelle internationale pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme. Les organisations régionales et sous-régionales peuvent renforcer l'appui apporté aux États Membres dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. L'Assemblée générale a encouragé les États Membres à s'appuyer sur ces organisations et à faciliter leur contribution dans ce domaine.

30. Par ailleurs, les ressources du secteur privé peuvent être exploitées par des terroristes ou visées par des attaques. C'est le cas par exemple lorsque des groupes terroristes détournent les nouvelles technologies en vue d'exploiter le secteur financier et de cibler des infrastructures essentielles ou des objectifs vulnérables. Il importe d'adopter des mesures contraignantes et non contraignantes pour lutter contre ces problèmes. Toutefois, les partenariats public-privé peuvent également contribuer à améliorer le partage d'informations et l'efficacité des mesures d'atténuation et de protection ; par conséquent, ils doivent compléter les mesures réglementaires existantes. De toute évidence, les entités du secteur privé ont tout intérêt à protéger leur activité. Dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme, elles doivent néanmoins mettre davantage l'accent sur la responsabilité sociale des entreprises.

31. C'est aux autorités nationales qu'incombe au premier chef la responsabilité de prévenir et de combattre le terrorisme. Néanmoins, l'Assemblée générale et le Conseil de sécurité ont reconnu que la société civile, y compris les organisations non gouvernementales, pouvait apporter une contribution importante à cet égard. Il est essentiel de tirer pleinement parti de l'aide que peuvent fournir les organisations de la société civile, en particulier en ce qui concerne le renforcement de la résilience face à l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme et l'atténuation des conséquences du terrorisme.

D. Un dispositif multilatéral et des cadres juridiques de lutte contre le terrorisme

32. Pour faire face à l'évolution de la menace terroriste, la communauté internationale a élaboré un dispositif global et multilatéral de portée mondiale, régionale et nationale. L'ONU a un rôle clef à jouer dans l'élaboration d'un cadre juridique et normatif international en la matière, ainsi que dans la mise en place d'arrangements aux fins de sa mise en œuvre effective. Pour l'heure, ce cadre comprend les conventions et protocoles internationaux relatifs au terrorisme et aux droits de l'homme, la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies et des résolutions de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité (voir annexe I). D'autres organes multilatéraux, comme le Forum mondial de lutte contre le terrorisme, apportent une contribution importante en définissant les pratiques exemplaires. En outre, bon nombre d'États Membres ont mis au point leur propre

cadre législatif national sur la base du cadre international existant et coopèrent aux niveaux bilatéral et régional pour renforcer la lutte contre le terrorisme.

E. Action menée par l'ONU pour lutter contre les lourdes conséquences du terrorisme : droits de l'homme et victimes

33. Comme le Secrétaire général l'a souligné dans le discours sur la lutte contre le terrorisme et les droits de l'homme qu'il a prononcé à Londres le 16 novembre 2017, la lutte contre le terrorisme ne peut aboutir si elle n'est pas associée au respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit. Le fait d'adopter des lois et des politiques antiterroristes sans tenir dûment compte de leurs conséquences pour la protection des droits de l'homme est extrêmement préoccupant, tout comme le fait de considérer les enfants associés aux groupes terroristes comme des menaces pour la sécurité plutôt que comme des victimes.

34. Depuis plus de dix ans, les actes de terrorisme ont coûté la vie à des milliers de personnes chaque année ; ils ont également abouti au quasi-effondrement des institutions de l'État, tout particulièrement dans les régions les moins urbanisées et aux frontières. Dans certains pays frappés par le terrorisme, les capacités institutionnelles sont largement insuffisantes pour endiguer la menace et prévenir les attentats terroristes. Ces pays ont généralement besoin d'un appui plus conséquent pour défendre les droits et la dignité des victimes d'actes de terrorisme et des survivants.

35. L'utilisation de la violence sexuelle comme tactique de terrorisme, y compris le viol, le mariage forcé et l'esclavage sexuel, laisse aux proies du terrorisme et à leur famille de très lourdes séquelles physiques et psychologiques et place ces personnes dans une situation sociale difficile (voir [S/2017/249](#)). Ces dernières se heurtent bien souvent à une absence totale d'appui en ce qui concerne leur droit à la justice, à la dignité, à un soutien psychosocial et à un appui aux moyens de subsistance.

36. Pour mieux répondre à ces préoccupations, l'ONU a pris un certain nombre de mesures pour que les crimes liés au terrorisme soient davantage réprimés, et a insisté sur la nécessité de renforcer la coopération judiciaire. Dans sa résolution [2322 \(2016\)](#), le Conseil de sécurité a réaffirmé que les responsables d'actes terroristes et de violations du droit international humanitaire ou de violations des droits de l'homme devaient en répondre, notamment grâce à une coopération internationale accrue. De même, les mesures prises au niveau national sont également axées sur la nécessité de mettre en place des mécanismes efficaces pour traduire les auteurs de crimes odieux en justice.

37. La communauté internationale ne saurait oublier les répercussions qu'a le terrorisme sur tout un chacun et se doit d'appuyer ceux qui subissent les conséquences d'actes terroristes aveugles ; elle doit aider les victimes à panser leurs plaies, à se réadapter et à se réinsérer. Les victimes doivent être au cœur de toute stratégie ou plan d'action visant à lutter contre le terrorisme et il est essentiel que leurs besoins et droits spécifiques soient reconnus. Cela pourra contribuer à prévenir la propagation de l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme. Dans sa résolution [2331 \(2016\)](#), le Conseil de sécurité s'est déclaré préoccupé par le fait que les actes de violence sexuelle et sexiste constituaient une tactique du terrorisme et a affirmé que les victimes de violences sexuelles auxquelles se livraient des groupes terroristes devaient être considérées comme des victimes du terrorisme. La célébration, le 21 août, de la Journée internationale du souvenir, en hommage aux victimes du terrorisme souligne la détermination de la communauté internationale à manifester sa solidarité aux victimes et à œuvrer en faveur de la reconnaissance de leurs droits.

F. Gagner le cœur et l'esprit de nos jeunes

38. Depuis des décennies, les groupes terroristes s'emploient tout particulièrement à recruter des jeunes. En recourant à diverses tactiques, notamment en instaurant un dialogue d'égal à égal, en exploitant les mécontentements et en recourant à des normes esthétiques qui leur parlent, notamment la propagande numérique inspirée par les jeux vidéo, ces groupes ont su tirer parti de la tendance qu'ont les jeunes à chercher un sens à leur vie qui soit unique en son genre et anticonformiste.

39. C'est souvent l'absence d'espoir qui conduit les jeunes à rallier des groupes terroristes ou des groupes extrémistes violents. Ce phénomène découle tout particulièrement de trois grands facteurs : premièrement, l'absence de perspectives, notamment en matière d'éducation et d'emploi ; deuxièmement, un sentiment de discrimination et d'exclusion ; troisièmement, le caractère oppressif de certaines mesures antiterroristes. Ces facteurs notamment sont de nature à attirer les jeunes dans les rangs des groupes terroristes. La majorité des recrues ont moins de 25 ans. Les gouvernements doivent être attentifs à ces questions et s'attacher à donner aux jeunes un réel espoir, notamment en élaborant des politiques qui n'aboutissent ni à une absence de perspectives, ni à la discrimination, l'exclusion et l'oppression. Dès lors que des jeunes sont violés et tués chez eux, dans leur école ou leur village, c'est que le terrorisme est devenu l'un des fléaux les plus menaçants pour les jeunes du monde entier. Force est de le reconnaître.

40. Les plans nationaux de développement et la coopération internationale en la matière doivent faire de l'emploi, de l'éducation et de la formation professionnelle des jeunes une priorité absolue. S'il est indispensable de créer de telles perspectives, la communauté internationale doit également écouter, mobiliser et inspirer nos jeunes, afin qu'ils prennent part aux mécanismes de prise de décisions. L'engagement ne doit pas être pris de façon purement symbolique ou pour la forme. Il doit être efficace et ouvert à tous, se fonder sur une approche plus créative et consultative, et tirer parti de la technologie chaque fois que possible. Le Secrétaire général a l'intention de rendre l'ONU plus dynamique et plus pertinente pour les jeunes du monde entier (voir [A/72/761-S/2018/86](#)).

41. Les jeunes sont également à la recherche d'idées visionnaires qui reflètent ce qu'ils ont dans la tête et proposent des changements réels. Ils sont un atout extrêmement positif pour nos sociétés. À ce titre, ils doivent être écoutés et, dans certains cas, soutenus et protégés. Nous devons investir davantage pour tirer parti de la force positive que nos jeunes insufflent en matière d'innovation sociale et économique.

IV. Progrès accomplis par les entités des Nations Unies et les États Membres concernant l'application de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

42. De nombreuses entités de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme ont appuyé la mise en œuvre des quatre piliers de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies au cours des deux dernières années. Certaines des activités menées sont présentées ci-après : des informations complémentaires sont fournies à l'annexe II, qui comprend aussi une matrice des projets et des activités de lutte contre le terrorisme.

Pilier I : mesures visant à s'attaquer aux facteurs de propagation du terrorisme

43. Le premier rempart contre le terrorisme réside dans la prévention et le règlement des conflits. Lorsqu'il a pris ses fonctions, le Secrétaire général a fait de ceci une priorité et demandé que l'accent soit mis sur la prévention des conflits et la pérennisation de la paix. En janvier 2018, il a publié son rapport sur la consolidation et la pérennisation de la paix (A/72/707-S/2018/43), dans lequel il a exposé l'ampleur et la nature du défi à relever. Il est convaincu que la dispersion de ses interventions compromet la capacité du système des Nations Unies à soutenir les actions qu'engagent les États Membres pour édifier et consolider des sociétés pacifiques, ainsi qu'à affronter rapidement et efficacement les situations de crise et de conflit. Dès lors, il a présenté un ensemble de réformes complémentaires, qui devraient permettre à l'Organisation des Nations Unies de s'adapter à sa mission, notamment dans les domaines du développement, de la gestion, de la paix et de la sécurité.

44. À la suite de la publication du Plan d'action pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent (A/70/674), le PNUD a élaboré en mars 2016 un cadre stratégique global sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent par la promotion du développement sans exclusion, de la tolérance et du respect de la diversité (« Preventing violent extremism through promoting inclusive development, tolerance and respect for diversity »), révisé en février 2017³. Il a mis en œuvre une série de projets visant à éliminer les facteurs de propagation du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent par le développement inclusif, la promotion de la tolérance et l'atténuation des facteurs qui constituent un point de basculement vers la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme.

Pilier II : mesures visant à prévenir et combattre le terrorisme

45. Conformément aux résolutions du Conseil de sécurité 2322 (2016) et 2396 (2017), la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme a redoublé d'efforts pour promouvoir l'utilisation responsable de la biométrie. En collaboration avec le Groupe de travail sur la gestion des frontières et l'application de la loi dans le contexte de la lutte contre le terrorisme, qui relève de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme, elle élabore un recueil des bonnes pratiques et des recommandations destiné aux États Membres en ce qui concerne la collecte, l'enregistrement et l'échange de données biométriques. L'Organisation internationale de police criminelle (INTERPOL) a continué d'aider les États Membres à localiser et identifier avec certitude les membres des groupes terroristes transnationaux connus et leurs intermédiaires. Elle a également participé aux efforts de répression menés dans les États Membres en renforçant la sécurité aux frontières nationales et régionales, en réduisant les mouvements transfrontaliers des terroristes et des personnes qui les soutiennent et en repérant et en démantelant les réseaux qui facilitent leurs déplacements.

Pilier III : mesures visant à renforcer les capacités des États de prévenir et combattre le terrorisme et à renforcer le rôle des organismes des Nations Unies à cet égard

46. L'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC) a contribué à l'élaboration de la législation antiterroriste nationale en fournissant une assistance juridique. Depuis janvier 2016, il a contribué à la ratification, par 40 États Membres supplémentaires, des conventions et protocoles internationaux relatifs au terrorisme, aidé à réviser ou élaborer plus de 35 textes législatifs et formé plus de 8 000 agents

³ Disponible en anglais à l'adresse suivante : www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/conflict-prevention/discussion-paper---preventing-violent-extremism-through-inclusiv.html.

de la justice pénale à l'occasion de plus de 400 ateliers. Il a par exemple dispensé une formation à des juges et des policiers irakiens en vue de leur déploiement dans les territoires libérés de l'EIL pour enquêter sur les infractions de terrorisme et en poursuivre et juger les auteurs.

Pilier IV : mesures visant à faire de la protection des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit la base de la lutte contre le terrorisme

47. L'ONU a affirmé très clairement que toutes les lois, politiques, stratégies et pratiques nationales adoptées pour lutter contre le terrorisme et prévenir l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme devaient respecter et protéger les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit. Elle continue d'encourager les États Membres à axer la lutte contre le terrorisme sur le comportement effectif des individus et groupes concernés plutôt que sur leurs croyances, car cela serait contraire au droit international des droits de l'homme.

48. La Rapporteuse spéciale sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans la lutte antiterroriste a continué de recueillir, solliciter, recevoir et échanger des renseignements sur les violations présumées des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans la lutte antiterroriste. Elle a également fait rapport régulièrement au Conseil des droits de l'homme et à l'Assemblée générale sur les bonnes politiques et pratiques concernant l'application de mesures antiterroristes qui respectent pleinement les droits de l'homme et sur les défis actuels et nouveaux rencontrés en la matière.

Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme

49. Ces deux dernières années, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, qui relève du Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme, a continué d'aider les États Membres qui le demandaient à renforcer leurs moyens de garantir une mise en œuvre équilibrée et efficace de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. En 2016, il a lancé un programme quinquennal pour la période 2016-2020, que son Conseil consultatif a approuvé en décembre 2015. Le programme s'organise autour de quatre grands résultats, qui correspondent aux quatre piliers de la Stratégie. Au cours de la période considérée, le Centre a continué d'exécuter des projets relatifs aux 12 domaines thématiques prioritaires : prévention de l'extrémisme violent pouvant déboucher sur le terrorisme ; combattants terroristes étrangers ; stratégies de lutte contre le terrorisme ; lutte contre le financement du terrorisme ; sécurité et gestion des frontières ; cybersécurité ; respect des droits de l'homme dans la lutte antiterroriste ; soutien aux victimes du terrorisme ; assistance intégrée pour la lutte antiterroriste ; promotion de l'action antiterroriste des entités des Nations Unies et soutien en la matière ; réseaux de lutte contre le terrorisme ; coopération Sud-Sud.

50. En outre, le Centre a renforcé sa capacité de superviser et d'évaluer sa contribution à la mise en œuvre des quatre piliers de la Stratégie. Il surveille systématiquement les progrès accomplis dans la réalisation des produits et résultats de son programme quinquennal, sur la base des indicateurs, niveaux de référence et objectifs établis. Il a intégré la problématique femmes-hommes dans ses travaux de fond, notamment dans l'élaboration et l'application de ses projets de renforcement des capacités. Il a également développé la pratique consistant à mettre en œuvre des projets conjointement avec les entités des Nations Unies afin de mobiliser des compétences spécifiques et d'éviter le chevauchement d'activités.

51. Les États Membres ont aussi déployé de gros efforts pour mettre en œuvre la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. Le Secrétariat a reçu des États Membres ci-après des rapports dans lesquels ils rendent compte des mesures qu'ils ont prises pour appliquer la Stratégie : Algérie, Allemagne, Arabie saoudite,

Argentine, Bélarus, Belgique, Bulgarie, Canada, Cuba, Émirats arabes unis, Équateur, États-Unis d'Amérique, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Israël, Japon, Lettonie, Liban, Malaisie, Mali, Monaco, Monténégro, Norvège, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, Qatar, République arabe syrienne, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Serbie, Singapour, Slovaquie, Suède, Suisse, Tunisie, Ukraine, Uruguay et Venezuela (République bolivarienne du). En outre, l'Union européenne et l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Méditerranée ont apporté des contributions sur les activités qu'elles mènent à l'appui de la Stratégie. Les États Membres qui souhaitent avoir accès à ces communications peuvent s'adresser au Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme.

52. Les entités des Nations Unies ayant pour principal mandat de renforcer les capacités des institutions de l'état de droit et celles ayant des programmes et activités dans ce domaine ont continué d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie. Le Secrétariat a reçu des entités ci-après des rapports dans lesquels elles rendent compte des mesures qu'elles ont prises pour appliquer la Stratégie : la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, le Département des opérations de maintien de la paix, l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale, l'Organisation maritime internationale, le Bureau des affaires de désarmement, le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH), l'Alliance des civilisations de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, l'UNESCO, l'Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice, l'ONUSC, l'Organisation mondiale des douanes et le Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004). Une matrice des projets et des activités de lutte contre le terrorisme est présentée à l'annexe II.

V. Renforcement des mesures prises par la communauté internationale face à la menace terroriste

53. Depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, la communauté internationale a beaucoup progressé dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. Pour améliorer l'efficacité de celle-ci, il faut mettre l'accent sur la prévention, resserrer la coopération internationale et renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action de l'ONU dans ce domaine. C'est le moyen le plus sûr de prévenir un cercle vicieux d'instabilité et de ressentiment.

54. À l'issue du dernier examen de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale, la prévention de l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme est devenue une priorité pour beaucoup d'États Membres et d'organisations régionales et sous-régionales. Le Secrétaire général convoque régulièrement un groupe d'action de haut niveau sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, composé des chefs de 22 départements, organismes, fonds et programmes des Nations Unies, afin de garantir la poursuite d'une approche commune cohérente et coordonnée destinée à aider les États Membres dans ce domaine. En tant que secrétariat du groupe d'action de haut niveau, le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme recense en continu les activités de l'ONU, qui œuvre actuellement dans 81 pays de toutes les régions du monde pour prévenir l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme, en réponse aux demandes des États Membres.

55. Près de 60 États Membres et de nombreuses organisations régionales élaborent actuellement ou commencent à élaborer des plans d'action nationaux et régionaux visant à prévenir l'extrémisme violent. Pour répondre aux exigences croissantes, le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et le PNUD coopèrent au niveau stratégique. En associant ses compétences à la présence continue du PNUD sur le terrain, le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme intensifiera son appui à l'élaboration de plans nationaux et régionaux, conformément à la résolution 70/291 de l'Assemblée générale.

a) *Réforme du dispositif antiterroriste de l'ONU*

56. À la suite de sa création, en juin 2017, par la résolution [71/291](#) de l'Assemblée générale, sur la base de la proposition figurant dans le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies ([A/71/858](#)), le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme a déjà pris des mesures pratiques pour garantir l'application équilibrée des quatre piliers de la stratégie.

57. Le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et son Secrétaire général adjoint ont les fonctions suivantes : continuer de piloter l'action menée au titre des divers mandats de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Assemblée générale qui ont été confiés au Secrétaire général à l'échelle du système des Nations Unies ; renforcer la coordination et la cohérence des activités des 38 entités de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et du Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme pour assurer l'application équilibrée de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies ; accroître l'aide que l'Organisation fournit aux États Membres pour renforcer leurs capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme ; promouvoir davantage les activités de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Organisation, leur donner une plus grande visibilité et renforcer la mobilisation de ressources dans ce domaine ; veiller à ce que la priorité voulue soit accordée à la lutte contre le terrorisme dans l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies et à ce que les travaux importants menés s'agissant de la prévention de l'extrémisme violent pouvant déboucher sur le terrorisme soient fermement ancrés dans la Stratégie. Il s'agira notamment d'améliorer l'appui antiterroriste pour les opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies, dans le droit fil de la réforme du dispositif de paix et de sécurité du système des Nations Unies et conformément aux mandats confiés par les États Membres. Le Secrétaire général tient aussi à souligner que la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit sont essentielles pour revitaliser les mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme prises par l'ONU.

58. Suivant la recommandation du Secrétaire général, les États Membres ont confié au Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme un mandat fort et multidimensionnel. Cela témoigne de leurs attentes élevées, auxquelles le Secrétaire général est résolu à répondre. Il estime que les activités du Bureau devraient être regroupées dans trois catégories : politique et coordination, renforcement des capacités, et engagement sur le terrain. Chacune de ces catégories doit être adéquatement rationalisée et dotée de ressources suffisantes, conformément à la résolution qui sera adoptée à l'issue de l'examen de juin 2018, sous la direction du Secrétaire général adjoint chargé du Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme. Il faudra pour cela procéder à la réorganisation interne du Bureau afin de faire face à la multiplication des demandes d'aide au renforcement des capacités présentées par les États Membres pour ce qui est de l'application des quatre piliers de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies.

b) *Renforcement de la coordination et de la cohérence ; Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme*

59. Compte tenu de la complexité et de l'évolution de la menace terroriste, l'ONU doit apporter une réponse efficace, cohérente et coordonnée. Il ressort de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies (résolution [60/288](#) de l'Assemblée générale), des résolutions successives consécutives à l'examen et du Plan d'action pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent (voir [A/70/674](#) et [A/70/675](#)) qu'il importe de renforcer la coordination et la cohérence entre les entités des Nations Unies saisies des questions antiterroristes afin d'aider efficacement les États Membres et les organisations régionales à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des réponses globales pour

lutter contre le fléau du terrorisme. La nécessité d'une telle coordination accrue est l'une des principales raisons de la création du Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme.

60. Le 23 février 2018, le Secrétaire général a signé le nouveau Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme (voir annexe III), arrêté d'un commun accord avec les chefs des entités des Nations Unies, INTERPOL et l'Organisation mondiale des douanes afin de surmonter les difficultés de coordination et de cohérence que pose la lutte antiterroriste dans l'ensemble du système. Le Pacte vise donc essentiellement à renforcer l'action commune des Nations Unies dans la lutte contre le terrorisme menée à l'échelle du système. Il favorise la coordination et la cohérence stratégiques de l'action antiterroriste menée par les organismes des Nations Unies et remédie à l'absence de mandat de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et de ses groupes de travail. Il devrait remplacer l'accord de coordination de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme dès que toutes les entités l'auront signé. Cependant, cette transition sera sans incidence sur le mandat des groupes de travail et de leurs dirigeants.

61. L'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme compte actuellement 12 groupes de travail chargés de questions thématiques, ce qui favorise la coordination et la cohérence. Ces groupes de travail rassemblent des entités spécialisées dans divers domaines pour coordonner leurs activités de renforcement des capacités des États Membres en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme. Ils se réunissent quatre fois par an et présentent des rapports semestriels au Secrétaire général adjoint chargé du Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme, en sa qualité de Président de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme. Ils sont présidés par des représentants du Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et de la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, mais aussi de l'ONUDC, d'INTERPOL, de l'UNESCO, du HCDH, du Département de l'information, de l'Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes (ONU-Femmes), de l'Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques et de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique. De nouveaux groupes de travail, un sur les communications, l'autre sur l'égalité femmes-hommes, ont été créés récemment pour coordonner l'action antiterroriste de l'ONU dans ces domaines importants.

62. Une coopération efficace entre le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme et la conduite d'activités conjointes sont également essentielles à la coordination et la cohérence de l'action antiterroriste de l'ONU. Depuis la création du Bureau, les deux organes ont fait des efforts pour améliorer leurs relations de travail. Le Secrétaire général adjoint du Bureau et la Directrice exécutive de la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme ont notamment : a) tenu des réunions hebdomadaires ; b) tenu des réunions mensuelles de coordination du suivi entre les deux organes ; c) échangé des notes d'information sur des questions et des activités d'intérêt commun ; d) rendu visite à un État Membre.

63. Dans sa résolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), le Conseil de sécurité a demandé à la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme et au Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme de rédiger un rapport conjoint d'ici au 30 mars 2018 énonçant les mesures concrètes à prendre par les deux organes pour assurer la prise en compte des recommandations et des analyses de la Direction exécutive dans les travaux du Bureau, rapport qui sera présenté au Comité contre le terrorisme, ainsi qu'à l'Assemblée générale, dans le cadre de l'examen de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. Le rapport a été soumis et est présenté à l'annexe IV.

64. En 2017 et 2018, un certain nombre d'entités des Nations Unies ont également conclu des cadres de partenariat stratégique bilatéraux et des mémorandums d'accord afin de renforcer la coordination de leurs travaux respectifs. Un mémorandum

d'accord a notamment été conclu entre le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et le PNUD et un cadre de partenariat entre le Bureau de l'état de droit et des institutions chargées de la sécurité (au Département des opérations de maintien de la paix) et l'ONUSC.

65. Renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action des Nations Unies dans le domaine de la lutte contre le terrorisme nous aidera aussi à mieux tirer parti du système des Nations Unies afin d'obtenir de meilleurs résultats sur le terrain. Les États Membres sollicitent de plus en plus l'appui du système des Nations Unies, axé sur la demande. Les opérations de maintien de la paix ne peuvent pas assumer de mandat en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme, mais il faut renforcer les capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent. Cependant, l'ONU ne peut appuyer efficacement les activités antiterroristes menées par les États Membres dans des situations de conflit sans un mandat clair à cet effet.

VI. Établissement de nouveaux partenariats internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme

66. La menace que l'EIL et ses partisans font peser sur la paix et la sécurité internationales a dominé la lutte contre le terrorisme menée ces deux dernières années. L'EIL a été vaincu militairement dans une large mesure en Iraq et en Syrie, mais la menace transnationale qu'il représente avec d'autres groupes terroristes persiste. L'une des principales priorités du Secrétaire général est d'aider davantage les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale et les diverses résolutions du Conseil de sécurité sur la prévention du terrorisme et la lutte contre le terrorisme. Pour relever ce défi mondial pour nos sociétés, un nouvel esprit de coopération entre les États Membres est également nécessaire d'urgence.

67. En matière de lutte contre la menace terroriste, il est crucial que les États Membres soient plus unis et déterminés que jamais. Il faut forger de nouveaux partenariats internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme afin de concrétiser la vision commune des États Membres exposée dans la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies et d'obtenir des résultats sur le terrain. De tels partenariats pourraient avoir deux objectifs principaux : premièrement, jouer de manière décisive sur l'application du cadre juridique international de lutte contre le terrorisme comme moyen de renforcer les capacités nationales et la coopération pratique entre les États Membres ; deuxièmement, les États Membres pourraient compléter les efforts de lutte contre le terrorisme en mettant davantage l'accent sur le renforcement de la résilience dans leurs sociétés.

68. La signature du Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme avait pour objectif de promouvoir un nouveau partenariat des Nations Unies axé sur une coordination plus efficace, afin de renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action du système des Nations Unies en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétaire général demande à toutes les entités signataires du Pacte de l'appliquer, afin que l'Organisation puisse mieux aider ses États Membres dans leur action.

69. La mise en œuvre intégrale de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies est l'un des principaux moyens de lutter plus efficacement contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétaire général a appelé à une intensification de la diplomatie préventive quand il a pris ses fonctions, l'année dernière, et il faut reconnaître que la prévention des conflits et la promotion du développement durable sont essentielles pour lutter contre le terrorisme, et réciproquement. La dissuasion doit également être au cœur de ces efforts, et les États Membres doivent veiller à ce que les terroristes entraînés qui ont

choisi de rejoindre les conflits et de commettre des atrocités soient poursuivis conformément à la législation nationale lorsqu'ils rentrent dans leur pays d'origine.

70. Pour être viable, l'action antiterroriste doit être liée aux mesures prises en faveur d'une paix et d'un développement durables. Cette approche globale suppose également de créer des sociétés plus résilientes. Le terrorisme prospère là où les institutions sont faibles. Il faut s'attacher essentiellement à bâtir des institutions solides et à favoriser, en particulier, l'objectif de développement durable n° 16 à cet égard.

71. Enfin, la durabilité de l'action antiterroriste dépend également de son efficacité. Il importe que toutes les entités des Nations Unies qui élaborent et appliquent des mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme montrent en quoi ces mesures ont des effets mesurables et produisent des résultats dans les pays où elles sont appliquées. Un solide cadre de suivi et d'évaluation est essentiel pour mesurer les progrès accomplis et évaluer les résultats obtenus. Il doit reposer sur des activités et des interventions bien conçues.

Observations et recommandations

72. Les États Membres doivent être d'accord sur le fait que rien ne saurait justifier le terrorisme et que celui-ci doit être prévenu et combattu sous toutes ses formes et dans toutes ses manifestations. Les dommages que causent les actes de terrorisme à des personnes, à des communautés, à des pays entiers et à l'humanité dans son ensemble sont inacceptables. Les États Membres doivent s'acquitter de leurs obligations internationales et faire en sorte que tous les terroristes, sans exception, se voient refuser l'accès aux fonds, aux recrues, aux armes, aux refuges et à tous autres moyens, conformément à l'intégralité des dispositions des résolutions du Conseil de sécurité.

73. Depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, la communauté internationale a beaucoup progressé dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. Pour que les mesures prises dans ce domaine soient plus efficaces, il faut mettre l'accent sur les aspects préventifs de la Stratégie. Renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action des Nations Unies en la matière nous aidera aussi à faire un meilleur travail de prévention sur le terrain en tirant mieux parti du système.

74. Il est encourageant de constater qu'il existe déjà un certain nombre d'arrangements bilatéraux, régionaux et mondiaux faisant intervenir une multitude d'acteurs, y compris la société civile, qui contribuent à la lutte contre le terrorisme. Ces mécanismes doivent être renforcés, élargis et, si nécessaire, complétés, conformément au droit international, afin d'assurer l'échange systématique d'informations, la tenue régulière de consultations et d'échanges et, dans toute la mesure possible, une action conjointe. Il faut que les États Membres voisins concluent des accords bilatéraux permettant une collaboration étroite et proactive.

75. Le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme et les entités signataires du Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme devraient organiser et faciliter la fourniture d'une aide au renforcement des capacités des États Membres qui en font la demande. Il faut mettre l'accent sur la réalisation concrète. Il est donc essentiel d'aider les États Membres qui en font la demande à se doter des capacités de prévenir et combattre le terrorisme ou à renforcer les capacités existantes. Le Bureau continuera de chercher à obtenir de meilleurs résultats, durables et concrets, notamment par un engagement intégré sur le terrain et grâce au suivi et à l'évaluation.

76. Les efforts faits aux niveaux régional et bilatéral doivent être reliés les uns aux autres par des instruments et des plateformes mondiaux. Les États Membres doivent se servir d'urgence du dispositif et des outils proposés par INTERPOL pour renforcer

la coopération internationale en matière de répression contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétaire général invite les États Membres à appuyer son projet de convoquer la première Conférence de haut niveau des Nations Unies réunissant les chefs d'organismes antiterroristes des États Membres à New York les 28 et 29 juin 2018, et à saisir l'occasion de forger de nouveaux partenariats, notamment grâce à l'établissement de nouveaux moyens de communication, afin d'améliorer l'échange d'informations cruciales de manière rapide et sûre entre les États Membres et à l'intérieur des États eux-mêmes. La mise en place d'un réseau mondial de coordonnateurs nationaux de la lutte contre le terrorisme placé sous les auspices de l'ONU pourrait aussi favoriser cette coopération.

77. Malgré les défaites militaires de l'EIL en Iraq et en Syrie, il ne faut pas relâcher les efforts. La question du retour et de la réinstallation des combattants terroristes étrangers se pose au niveau mondial. Il faut traiter tous les aspects du phénomène des combattants terroristes étrangers. À cet égard, le Secrétaire général engage les États Membres à contrer l'évolution de la menace des combattants terroristes étrangers en appliquant des mesures de renforcement de la sécurité aux frontières, de partage de l'information et de justice pénale, telles que celles énoncées dans les résolutions pertinentes du Conseil de sécurité, notamment la résolution 2396 (2017). Il les engage aussi à participer aux projets mis en œuvre dans le cadre du plan de renforcement des capacités destiné à endiguer le flux de combattants terroristes étrangers destiné à endiguer le flux de combattants terroristes étrangers, établi conformément à la déclaration du Président du Conseil en date du 29 mai 2015 (S/PRST/2015/11).

78. En étroite collaboration avec les principales parties prenantes qui recherchent et élaborent de nouvelles technologies, les États Membres peuvent se servir de l'instance universelle qu'offre l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour échanger des informations sur les méthodes innovantes et se préparer à relever les défis et exploiter les possibilités que présentent les nouvelles technologies pour ce qui est de prévenir et combattre le terrorisme. Le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme est prêt à faciliter ce dialogue mondial pour empêcher l'exploitation de nouvelles technologies à des fins terroristes. Les États Membres devraient également établir des partenariats public-privé avec les entreprises et l'industrie pour lutter contre le terrorisme, notamment contre le financement du terrorisme, protéger les infrastructures essentielles et les cibles vulnérables et prévenir l'utilisation abusive des nouvelles technologies.

79. La communauté internationale ne parviendra à prévenir l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme que si elle réussit à mettre à profit l'idéalisme, la créativité et l'énergie de ceux qui se sentent exclus, en particulier les jeunes. Les plans nationaux de développement et la coopération internationale en la matière doivent faire de l'emploi, l'éducation et la formation professionnelle des jeunes une priorité absolue. Cela est essentiel, mais les États Membres et l'ONU doivent aussi mieux écouter, mobiliser et inspirer les 1,8 milliard de jeunes dans le monde. L'engagement ne doit pas être pris de façon purement symbolique ou pour la forme.

80. Le terrorisme nie et détruit les droits de l'homme. La lutte contre le terrorisme ne peut réussir si ces droits ne sont pas protégés. Les lois et politiques antiterroristes doivent protéger les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit, notamment les droits des victimes du terrorisme. La création de la Journée internationale du souvenir, en hommage aux victimes du terrorisme, célébrée le 21 août, souligne la détermination de la communauté internationale à manifester sa solidarité aux victimes et à œuvrer en faveur de la reconnaissance de leurs droits. Outre qu'ils doivent veiller au respect de leurs droits, les États Membres doivent absolument aider les victimes du terrorisme de façon soutenue. Le Secrétaire général les encourage à communiquer davantage d'informations sur leurs politiques et programmes nationaux d'aide aux victimes au Groupe de travail sur le soutien aux victimes du terrorisme et la sensibilisation à leur

cause et à se servir du Portail de soutien aux victimes de terrorisme. Les victimes jouent également un rôle central dans les stratégies et plans d'action nationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme.

81. Le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme a continué d'intégrer le principe d'égalité des sexes à tous les niveaux dans tous ses domaines de responsabilité. Grâce à l'appui d'un projet du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme sur la prise en compte de la problématique hommes-femmes, le Bureau s'est employé à renforcer la capacité de l'ensemble du personnel d'intégrer une démarche soucieuse d'égalité entre les sexes dans ses travaux, de sensibiliser la population à l'importance de cette question et à la participation des femmes, et de mettre au point des outils de programmation visant à promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes. Le Secrétaire général exhorte toutes les entités des Nations Unies chargées de programmes à s'engager à atteindre l'objectif fixé dans son rapport sur les femmes et la paix et la sécurité (S/2015/716).

82. Les États Membres présentent de plus en plus de demandes d'aide pour lutter contre le terrorisme. Le Bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme ayant pour mandat de renforcer les capacités des États Membres dans le monde entier, il lui est difficile de répondre aux attentes et aux besoins croissants avec les ressources très limitées prévues au budget ordinaire. Il a besoin de ressources stables, prévisibles et diversifiées. Le Secrétaire général exhorte les États Membres à fournir au nouveau Bureau et à ses partenaires dans le cadre du nouveau Pacte mondial de coordination contre le terrorisme des ressources financières et techniques supplémentaires pour permettre à l'ONU de répondre efficacement à la demande croissante d'aide au renforcement des capacités des États Membres et des organisations régionales.

83. Le Secrétaire général attend avec intérêt le prochain examen de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale par l'Assemblée générale puis par la Conférence de haut niveau des responsables des organismes de lutte contre le terrorisme des États Membres, et espère que de nouveaux partenariats multilatéraux fondés sur des mesures pratiques pourront être conclus à cette occasion. Il encourage les États Membres à exploiter pleinement le potentiel de l'ONU d'aider à promouvoir et à harmoniser la coopération multilatérale.

84. Le Secrétaire général appelle également à une amélioration de la méthode suivie, ainsi que de l'objet et des effets de l'action commune des États Membres et de l'Organisation, qui doit être dépolitisée pour que la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies produise les effets souhaités sur le terrain. Il demande donc aux États Membres de parvenir à un accord consensuel à l'issue de l'examen de la Stratégie mondiale. L'adoption, par consensus, d'une résolution de l'Assemblée générale enverra aux terroristes partout dans le monde le message fort selon lequel la communauté internationale est déterminée à vaincre le fléau du terrorisme.

Annexes*

Annex I Supplementary information: development of the normative and legal framework

The 19 international legal instruments consist of: Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979; Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980; Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988; Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988; Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 2005; Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997; International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999; International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005; Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010; Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft 2010.

Although the General Assembly adopted a number of terrorism-related resolutions and declarations in the past, an important milestone was the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60). Following a report by my predecessor in May 2006, “Uniting against Terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy”, the General Assembly arrived at a consensus resolution on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” on 8 September 2006. The Strategy has been reviewed biennially since then. Additionally, the General Assembly has adopted 55 resolutions since 2006 which have addressed different aspects of terrorism, such as the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; mandates of specialized United Nations bodies such as the United Nations CTITF and UNCCT; and preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and of weapons of mass destruction.

The Security Council initially used its sanctions regime to address terrorism, such as the 1999 adoption of resolution 1267 and 1269 aimed at the Taliban in Afghanistan and later, Al-Qaida and related groups. Subsequent Council resolutions such as resolutions 1373, 1540 and 1624, have strengthened the legal framework for preventing and combatting terrorism. Since 2013, the Council has enacted further resolutions, often invoking Chapter VII, to address new types of terrorist threats. These include, among others, SCR 2133 (2014) which addressed the issues of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists, and SCR 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) on suppressing the flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), financing and other support to terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria.

* Les annexes sont distribuées uniquement dans la langue de l’original et n’ont pas été revues par les services d’édition.

Additionally, SCR 2178 (2014) addressed for the first time the need to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism. SCR 2195 (2014) called for international action to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime. Similarly, in 2015, the Council adopted SCR 2199 (2015), aimed to prevent terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria from benefiting from trade in oil, antiquities and hostages, and from receiving donations. SCR 2242 (2015) outlined sweeping actions to improve implementation of its landmark women, peace and security agenda, covering its work on countering terrorism violent extremism conducive to terrorism. In SCR 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded and strengthened its Al-Qaida sanctions framework to include a focus on ISIL, and outlined efforts to dismantle its funding and support channels. SCR 2309 (2016) addressed the issue of terrorist threats to civil aviation. SCR 2341 (2017) outlined new measures to protect critical infrastructure, while SCR 2354 (2017) focused on countering terrorist narratives. SCR 2368 (2017) renewed and updated the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Regime.

In SCR 2370 (2017), the Security Council strengthened measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, while SCR 2379 (2017) addressed the accountability for crimes committed by ISIL in Iraq. SCR 2388 (2017) focused on disrupting human trafficking carried out by terrorist groups and SCR 2395 (2017) renewed the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for a further four years. SCR 2396 (2017) addressed the evolving threat from foreign terrorist fighters through measures on border security, information-sharing and criminal justice. Other key United Nations bodies, such as the ECOSOC and the Human Rights Council, also contributed to the Organization's work on counter-terrorism during this period.

Annex II

Supplementary information: activities of United Nations entities in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Many CTITF entities actively work to implement the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This annex highlights some of the key activities these entities have carried out over the last two years.

Pillar 1: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy concerns measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, such as preventing and resolving conflicts, reducing social exclusion and marginalization, and promoting dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions.

Conflict prevention and resolution

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the operational arm for much of my good offices, preventive diplomacy and mediation work. This work is perhaps best exemplified by my special envoys, advisers and representatives, whether they lead regional political offices, regional strategies or are dispatched from Headquarters. Country-specific field-based missions, be they political or peacekeeping missions, led respectively by DPA and DPKO, also undertake preventive work as they look to identify and address possible triggers for a relapse or an escalation of conflict. For example, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq has continued to promote inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation towards a united, stable and peaceful Iraq, which addresses the needs of marginalized groups. DPKO and DPA are currently examining how peace operations should adapt to complex conflict environments where both terrorist and criminal groups are present.

Where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, Resident Coordinators and the United Nations Country Teams assist Member States, at their request, in addressing emerging challenges. The Joint DPA-UNDP Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention supports local capacity building in this vein. UNDP and several United Nations agencies, funds and programmes carry out a wide range of prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict. My Human Rights Up Front initiative has at its core a strong focus on prevention of large-scale human rights violations, which are often correlated with an increased risk of conflict.

Preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism

In the Horn of Africa, UNDP has implemented projects to build community resilience in Kenya and Tanzania by supporting the development of public and religious institutions and investing in youth-led organizations, movements and networks. In Jordan, UNDP organized an inter-religious dialogue in November 2016, which brought together more than 100 participants from 25 countries to discuss the instrumental role of religious leaders and religious institutions in enhancing diversity, tolerance and social cohesion to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP is working with social workers and local administrations to increase their responsiveness to women and girls at risk of radicalization.

UNODC, UNOCT and CTED have jointly developed a project on Managing Violent Extremist Offenders and Preventing Radicalization to Violence in Prisons. This project involved the publication of a comprehensive handbook for prison staff on managing the risk of radicalization in prisons and will soon start providing technical assistance to pilot countries. Specific objectives of the project include fostering

cooperation among relevant national authorities, strengthening prison safety and security and advising on prison-based disengagement programmes.

In September 2017, UNDP published a study on “*The Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment*”, which was based on interviews with 718 individuals from Cameroon, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan. UNDP, UNOCT and many other United Nations entities continue to support the development of inclusive and comprehensive national and regional Plans of Action to prevent violent extremism, based on national ownership and reflecting local, regional and national contexts.

UN Women has highlighted the important role of women in preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism. It is implementing research projects to explore the factors behind women’s radicalization and mobilization in East Africa, the Sahel, Central Asia, the Balkans and South and Southeast Asia. UN Women also supports women’s organizations and civil society actors to strengthen partnerships with government to enhance women’s economic empowerment and promote women’s participation in the development and implementation of strategies and measures to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

Promoting dialogue, tolerance and understanding

The UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) has continued its efforts to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding. For example, it partnered with the European Union and the United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels to organize a symposium on “Hate Speech Against Migrants and Refugees in the Media” in January 2017, within the framework of the UNOAC #SpreadNoHate campaign. UNESCO is spearheading the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013–2022), engaging a variety of actors in intercultural and interreligious dialogue to strengthen tolerance, mutual understanding and respect, to promote diversity and inclusion as strengths for all societies.

In July 2017, the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect launched the “Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes”, which made detailed recommendations to prevent and counter incitement to violence, enhance dialogue and collaboration, and contribute to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Countering terrorist narratives

The CTITF Inter-Agency Working Group on Communications has developed capacity-building and technical assistance projects related to countering terrorist narratives when requested by Member States. For example, UNOCT is implementing a project on Preventing Violent Extremism through Strategic Communications which led to the development of the United Nations Strategic Communications Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism, which includes key recommendations and guidance on how United Nations entities should communicate about violent extremism using United Nations values as a foundation for effective alternative narratives that resonate at the local level.

CTED has promoted the adoption of “Tech Against Terrorism”, an initiative to support the ICT industry tackle terrorist exploitation of the Internet, while respecting human rights. The initiative was launched in 2017 and was subsequently recognized by Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#).

The Department of Public Information has used its traditional and digital media multilingual platforms, its global network of United Nations Information Centres and

its array of outreach partners to raise global awareness and encourage support for fostering understanding and non-violence. These activities were often linked to the commemoration of United Nations international days and observances such as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Day of Peace and the International Day for Tolerance.

Preventing violence against women and girls

The United Nations condemns all forms of violence against women. In December 2016, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict produced a report highlighting the systematic and widespread use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism by ISIL. This report presented preliminary information that can serve as a basis for the consideration of listing of individuals, and deepening knowledge and understanding of the systematic use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism and its links with trafficking in persons. Following the signing by the United Nations and Iraq of a Joint Communiqué on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence in Iraq in December 2016, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict has been supporting Iraq in its efforts in developing an implementation plan to address this issue.

Pillar II: Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

United Nations entities have increased their engagement with Member States on a number of Pillar II topics, especially enhancing law enforcement and border controls and countering the financing of terrorism.

Law enforcement and border control

Over the past two years, the Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions containing provisions on law enforcement and border control in the context of counter-terrorism. However, fewer than a third of Member States have implemented Advance Passenger Information systems. To address this, UNOCT, CTED and a range of United Nations entities delivered a project on Advance Passenger Information for 43 Member States that are most affected by the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon. Many of these Member States are now implementing national Advance Passenger Information Systems that are fully compatible with their border management infrastructures as well as international standards and obligations.

ICAO has worked with Member States and industry groups to ensure the implementation of international civil aviation standards and recommended practices and policies to prevent acts of unlawful interference and enhance global civil aviation security, facilitation and related border security matters.

ODA has continued to support the efforts of Member States to prevent the acquisition of small arms and light weapons by terrorists and terrorist groups. It has implemented a pilot project in the Lake Chad Basin, which provided technical assistance to Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to support and strengthen their legal and judicial frameworks against small arms and light weapons.

The 1267 Committee adopted a range of recommendations of the Monitoring Team aimed at improving the operational effectiveness of the 1267 and 1988 sanctions regimes. Both Committees have continued to list, review and delist individuals and entities that fulfil the criteria of the two regimes, thus ensuring that the two sanctions lists are appropriately targeted to respond to the evolving threat.

Combating the financing of terrorism

CTED continued to strengthen its partnerships with international organizations, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to promote the effective implementation of international counter-financing of terrorism standards, especially on freezing terrorist assets, pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#). In August 2016, CTED launched a database of national authorities responsible for asset-freezing, aimed at facilitating third-party requests for the freezing of terrorist assets. During 2017, CTED engaged with the private sector to help assess the terrorism-financing risks posed by new payment products and services.

UNODC further strengthened the ability of Member States, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Uzbekistan, to combat the financing of terrorism under its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism. UNODC has recently completed the development of six operational courses on countering the financing of terrorism, which have been designed for intelligence, police, financial investigation units, prosecutors and investigators.

Preventing and responding to CBRN and WMD attacks

The reporting period saw growing concerns about the threat from terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

OPCW continued its comprehensive and long-standing programmes to support Member States to prevent and respond to an attack involving chemical weapons through the full and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. This included providing training for border and customs officials to detect the illicit traffic of chemical materials. To improve the ability of the United Nations system to respond to terrorist CBRN attacks, the CTITF Working Group on preventing and responding to WMD attacks, co-chaired by IAEA and OPCW, implemented a project to ensure effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in the event of chemical and/or biological attacks.

The Office for Disarmament Affairs continued to support the efforts of the 1540 Committee to strengthen the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540 by Member States. In this regard, it has organized or supported more than 50 events.

Pillar III: Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

Pillar III recognizes that Member States need to have the capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and that international assistance in that regard must be provided in a coordinated and coherent manner. It specifically envisages a strong role for the United Nations in the provision and coordination of such coherent assistance in all four pillars of the Global Strategy.

UNOCT's Integrated Assistance in Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative is specifically designed specifically to provide holistic assistance to a requesting Member State by strengthening coordination and coherence among all United Nations entities working in that country. The I-ACT initiative in the Sahel region is implementing nine projects covering priority issues including preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, border management and enhancing the rule of law and criminal justice. In Mali, the I-ACT initiative has organized workshops to enhance the capacity of Malian criminal justice and law enforcement officials to strengthen judicial cooperation and develop strategies to understand the process of radicalization that leads to terrorism.

The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) has completed 15 capacity-building projects and implemented an additional 30 projects to assist Member States, at their request, to implement the Global Strategy. The General Assembly recognized the important work carried out by UNCCT in its landmark resolution 71/291, which established UNOCT and transferred the Centre into the newly created Office. UNCCT is focused on ensuring that its programming is responsive to the emerging and evolving threats of terrorism and delivers genuine impact in the field. For example, it has expanded its programming to include cyber issues; preventing and responding to WMD terrorist attacks, and promoting the human rights based treatment of child returnees. It has also consolidated disparate projects into larger multi-year programmes for enhanced impact and sustainability.

Assisting the implementation of counter-terrorism legislation and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers

UNODC is helping to implement the Airport Communication Project, which aims to create secure, real-time operational communication between participating international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean in order to disrupt the various manifestations of transnational organized crime and terrorism in international airports. As a result of the project, the Sahel Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces intercepted a number of foreign terrorist fighters travelling to and from armed conflict zones.

Combatting the evolving threat from foreign terrorist fighters

The United Nations has continued to adopt an “All-of-UN” approach to provide capacity-building assistance to Member States to counter the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. The United Nations Foreign Terrorist Fighters Capacity Building Implementation Plan addresses the full life-cycle of foreign terrorist fighters, including projects related to prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration to support Member States in their efforts to address returnees. New projects have also been added which specifically address women and children. Of the 50 projects in the plan, 35 are now being implemented by 13 CTITF entities.

UNODC is delivering a major initiative to strengthen national legal frameworks and the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to respond to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters in the Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe. During this reporting period, this initiative has produced a manual on foreign terrorist fighters for judicial training institutes in South Eastern Europe and has established multi-agency task forces for judicial cooperation on terrorist cases in the Middle East and North Africa region.

In May 2016, UNICRI and INTERPOL organized an International Workshop in Turin on Responding to the Threat of Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters by Promoting and Implementing Rehabilitation and Reintegration Strategies. The workshop presented real case scenarios to simulate operational situations and identify potential gaps and solutions in relation to the threat of foreign terrorist fighters.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia has provided advice to the Federal Government on implementing a national programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants. In October 2017, it completed a project which provided job training to 1,000 disengaged fighters and community members in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismaayo and Beletweyne.

The CTITF Working Group on adopting a Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism has designed a project on the gender dimensions of the returning foreign terrorist fighter challenge, which will provide a

concrete tool for Member States on the gender dimensions of rehabilitation and reintegration procedures and mechanisms.

Pillar IV: Measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law while combating terrorism

Protection of human rights

Country visits by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism between 2016–2018 included Sri Lanka (2017), Tunisia (2017) and Saudi Arabia (2017). The Special Rapporteur's broader thematic reports have provided the means to remind, clarify and advise upon the legal obligations of Member States, as the methods and means of counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism try to keep pace with the changing technological, territorial, and behavioural patterns of terrorist actors and organizations.

The CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism, chaired by OHCHR, has begun implementing its global capacity-building project to support the integration of human rights in the counter-terrorism initiatives of security and law enforcement officials. Training sessions and engagement with senior government officials have taken place in Jordan, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia, with further trainings to take place in Cameroon in 2018. The Working Group has also published five reference guides, which provide practical guidance for national action on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures.

UNHCR continues to provide support to Member States in upholding international protection principles while addressing legitimate security concerns, including the proper registration of asylum seekers and refugees by border officials trained in relevant aspects of security, refugee, and human rights protection.

Support for victims of terrorism

The CTITF Working Group on Victims of Terrorism has promoted a number of resources to support the victims of terrorism. This includes the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, which is dedicated to and highlights the importance of those individuals around the world that have been attacked, injured, traumatized or lost their lives during terrorist attacks. In 2017, DPI produced a documentary, "Surviving Terrorism: Victims' Voices from Norway", featuring two victims of the 2011 terrorist attack in that country to raise awareness of the importance of supporting victims of terrorism.

Supplementary Information: Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

This summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects, which United Nations entities under the CTITF framework are carrying out provides an overview of the range and breadth of counter-terrorism-related assistance of the United Nations. The global reach of these projects demonstrates the resourcefulness of United Nations entities and the opportunities available for pooling resources and synergies. As such, it serves as a valuable source of information for programming, monitoring and evaluating projects.

This matrix of projects and activities includes essential information on all United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities being carried out or planned by CTITF entities. As of February 2018, CTITF entities have a total of 320 projects across the four pillars of the Strategy: 120 projects under Pillar I; 55 projects under Pillar II; 128 projects under Pillar III; and 17 projects under Pillar IV. The CTITF matrix shows that

since the publication of the last report in 2016, the number of United Nations counter-terrorism projects and activities has grown under Pillars I and III in particular, which indicates that CTITF entities acknowledge the importance of addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and to undertake necessary measures to build States' capacities to combat and prevent terrorism. Projects under Pillars II and IV have remained virtually the same in number since 2016.

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

120 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Pilot Project on Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb (Jul. 2015–Jun. 2019) UNICRI	Ongoing	Preventing and countering radicalization, terrorist recruitment and violent extremism.	Sahel, Maghreb
2	Risk Assessment Tool for Indonesian Violent Extremist Offenders (Oct. 2014–Aug. 2017) UNICRI	Completed	Assisting and supporting the development of a violent extremist risk assessment tool/protocol.	Indonesia
3	Development of Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs in Indonesian Corrections (Mar. 2015–Mar. 2017) UNICRI	Completed	Providing technical assistance to strengthen the capacity to deal with returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters with a focus on rehabilitation in prison settings.	Indonesia
4	Strengthening National Capacities for Rehabilitation of violent extremism offenders and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) (Jan. 2012–Aug. 2017) UNICRI	Completed	Assisting in disengagement and rehabilitation programs related to preventing radicalization in prison settings.	Global
5	Assessing pre-conditions and developing a diversion pilot program for potential foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk (Jan. 2016–Aug. 2018) UNICRI	Ongoing	Developing guidelines to support legal reform and technical activities that address challenges presented by the youth.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Enhanced rehabilitation and reintegration efforts focused on foreign terrorist fighters (Oct. 2016–Jun. 2018) UNICRI	Ongoing	Following-up to initiative rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders with a three days conference.	Global
7	Enhancing Understanding of the ‘Foreign Terrorist Fighters’ (FTFs) Phenomenon in Syria (Sep. 2014–Jul. 2017) UNCCT	Completed	Enhancing the understanding of FTFs’ motivations and the risk that returning FTFs pose.	Global
8	Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Strategic Communications (2016–2019) UNCCT	Ongoing	Enhancing understanding and awareness of strategic communications for PVE. Building capacity through workshops and technical trainings.	Global
9	Facilitate Coordinated “One-UN” Support to Member States on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Policy-Making and Developing National and Regional PVE Action Plans (2018–2019) UNCCT, UNDP	Ongoing	Providing support to Member States and regional organizations in developing national/ regional PVE Plans of Action.	Global
10	Enhancing information Sharing on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) among Member States (2018–2019) UNCCT, INTERPOL	In development	Enhancing cooperation and increasing quality and quantity of available information about FTFs. Providing a conference and three workshops.	Global
11	Enhancing Member State Capacities to Exploit Social Media in relation to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) (2018–2019) UNCCT, INTERPOL	In development	Supporting information sharing and increasing investigative capacities related to FTFs and social media. Providing 3 workshops.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
12	Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (2018) UNCCT, UNESCO	Ongoing	Empowering youth to become key actors in PVE by tools/modules; media training materials; PVE strategies; organizing campaigns, regional forums and workshops.	Regional
13	Promoting Dialogue, Tolerance and Openness through Media to Counter Narratives Associated with Terrorism in the Arab Region (2018) UNCCT, UNESCO, LAS	In development	Enhancing the capacity of youth and media professionals to use the media to counter the spread of terrorist narratives.	Regional
14	Capacity-Building of Technical and Vocational Training Institutes (TVETs) in Pakistan (Jan. 2017-Jul. 2017) UNCCT, PMYP, ILO	Completed	Improving the capabilities of principals and managers of TVETs to enable rehabilitation and reintegration. Provided workshops, group exercises and case studies.	Pakistan
15	Promoting Dialogue and Understanding and Strengthening Community Engagement in Implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 2178 (2017) UNCCT, CTED	Completed	Promoting dialogue between local communities, youth, women and other civil society groups.	National
16	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Prisons in Pakistan (2016–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for juveniles charged under terrorism-related offences.	Pakistan
17	Youth Employability in Bangladesh (2018) UNCCT, ILO	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for youth. Providing national training workshops, group exercises and case studies.	Bangladesh

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Technical Assistance on the Management of Violent Extremist Offenders and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prison (2017–2021) UNODC, UNCCT, CTED, EU	Ongoing	Building the capacity of prison administrations in selected Member States to effectively manage violent extremist prisoners and prevent radicalization and violence in prisons.	Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Tunisia
19	Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects in Mali MINUSMA, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Preventing the recruitment of youth at-risk by armed groups via inclusive community violence reduction projects.	Mali
20	Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects in the Central African Republic MINUSCA, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Preventing the recruitment of youth at-risk by armed groups via inclusive community violence reduction projects.	Central African Republic
21	Mine Action for Preventing Violent Extremism DPKO-UNMAS	Ongoing	Reducing incentives to join violent extremist groups and providing sustainable alternatives through mine action activities.	Somalia, Mali
22	Strengthening the culture of peace and citizenship in Burundi UNESCO	Ongoing	Training and organization of a Network of Peace Apostles in each province.	Burundi
23	Networks of Mediterranean Youth (NET-MED Youth) (2014–2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Developing competencies of the youth to exercise their rights and duties and engage as active citizens, also in decision-making and policy planning.	Eastern and Western Mediterranean Sea Basin
24	Comparative research on peace and intercultural dialogue in the Africa and Arab Maghreb regions (2016–2017) UNESCO	Completed	Supporting the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures by mobilizing research communities on cultural literacy for cross regional research.	Africa, Maghreb
25	Conflict prevention and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism in Nigeria through Intercultural Dialogue and Education (2012–2015) UNESCO	Completed	Providing technical assistance; sensitization programs; peace education; and creating avenues for dialogue amongst communities.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in Burkina Faso (Sep. 2014-Oct. 2015) UNESCO	Completed	Supporting conflict prevention and peace education and strengthening social inclusion of vulnerable communities.	Burkina Faso
27	Second International Conference on “Youth Volunteering and Dialogue: preventing violent extremism and strengthening social inclusion” (25-27 Sep. 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Presenting ongoing action by young civil society participants and elaborating a global joint program on strengthening competencies to prevent youth radicalization.	Global
28	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Programme for a Culture of Peace and Dialogue (2013–2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Spreading the concept of a culture of peace and dialogue and fostering greater intercultural cooperation and respect for cultural diversity.	Global
29	Global Data Project on Intercultural Dialogue Phase I (2018–2019) UNESCO	Ongoing	Creating a global corpus of data to understand drivers of effective dialogue and predict suitable types of intervention.	Global
30	Promoting intercultural competences based on Human Rights (2018-2019) UNESCO	Ongoing	Launching a manual on intercultural competences based on human rights and developing a virtual reality tool on empathy.	Global
31	Publication of the ‘Long walk of peace’ section of the research study on “Progress and Challenges for the UN Peace Agenda, 70 years after the creation of the United Nations and UNESCO.”(2015–2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Partnering with Abat Oliba CEU University to launch a research study about the UN System’s advancement of peace and work to support the UN SG’s prioritization of prevention.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
32	Extremism Leading to discrimination against women and girls in the Asia-Pacific Region UNESCO	Ongoing	Developing an understanding of violent extremism's discriminatory effect on women and girls and gender equality.	Asia and Pacific
33	National consultation on the situation in prisons in Senegal: Improvement of the condition of detention, social integration, and prevention of violent extremism through education (May 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a forum for the Senegalese government, civil society and research community as well as UN organizations.	Senegal
34	Initiative on Global Citizenship Education: Educating for a culture of lawfulness (2018-2019) UNESCO, UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of policy-makers and teachers to undertake activities to promote the rule of law. Providing materials and workshops.	Global
35	Promoting inclusion and rights of disadvantaged groups at city level, policies and practices UNESCO	Ongoing	Assessing good practices developed in selected cities in partnership with regional organizations.	Eastern Africa
36	Working with Religious Leaders UNESCO	Ongoing	Raising awareness among religious leaders about their role to promote peace and dialogue among youth.	Regional (Arab States)
37	Working with Media Professionals UNESCO	Ongoing	Raising awareness among media professionals about their role to promote peace and dialogue with youth.	Regional (Arab States)
38	Emergency technical assistance to Niger (Oct. 2017-Jul. 2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing technical assistance to revitalize cultural practices for resilience and mutual understanding between displaced and host communities.	Niger
39	Promoting dialogue and peace in communities sharing transboundary water resources in the Sahel UNESCO	In development	Promoting peaceful joint community management of shared transboundary water resources, and participation of women in decisions.	Sahel G5 Member States

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
40	UNESCO Open School Programme (since 2000) UNESCO	Ongoing	Reducing violence indicators in urban centers, benefiting youth in 27 states.	Brazil and Central America
41	Capacity building workshops on gender equality and non-violence UNESCO	Ongoing	Sensitizing the youth to the concept of gender equality and non-violence through artistic expression.	Egypt
42	Support to human rights and citizenship education within the non-formal sectoral, including support to youth participation mechanisms in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia UNESCO	Ongoing	Targeting networks of youth with contextualized training cycles focusing on human rights and democracy education.	Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia
43	Development of participative democracy by improving youth public policies and popular participation mechanisms in Brazil (2013–2017) UNESCO	Completed	Helping create participatory youth public policies; recruiting consultants and organizing youth consultations.	Brazil
44	Youth Leading Change for Peace in Asia and Pacific UNESCO	In development	Empowering youth as agents of peace. Identifying pathways for addressing inequality, poverty and violence to promote sustainable development.	Asia and Pacific
45	Empowering youth as agents of social change in Timor-Leste (since 2015) UNESCO	Ongoing	Empowering youth through sports participation and providing workshops on organizing sports events.	Timor-Leste
46	Policy Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education (Mar. 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Helping develop effective and appropriate education-related action, contributing to national PVE efforts.	Global
47	Training and Capacity-Building Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the prevention of ideologically motivated violence (21-23 Feb. 2017) UNESCO, AU	Completed	Improving the understanding of drivers of violent extremism and identifying priority areas of intervention, including by using educational resources.	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
48	Second phase of the capacity building workshop in Albania (2018) UNESCO	In development	Developing a teacher program to improve the curricula on intercultural and interreligious understanding.	Albania
49	UNESCO Clearinghouse on Global Citizenship Education with a focus on PVE-E (2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing access to relevant educational resources on the prevention of violent extremism.	Global
50	Integrated Heritage Education Programme “Learning through Heritage: Enhancing Youth Engagement” UNESCO	In development	Engaging children and youth in promoting, protecting and transmitting all forms of heritages to integrate their values into the educational system.	Global
51	World Heritage Youth Forum (Annual event) UNESCO	Ongoing	Engaging tomorrow’s decision-makers in heritage conservation while fostering intercultural learning and exchanges.	Global
52	Building Youth Skills and Bolstering Peace in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria UNESCO	In development	Building Youth Skills and Bolstering Peace in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria
53	Project proposals on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in the Sahel and Lake Chad region UNESCO	In development	Proposals for PVE through Youth Empowerment in Mali, Niger, Cameroun, Chad, Mauritania and Nigeria.	Sahel and Lake Chad
54	Capacity-Building Workshop in Dakar on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education in West Africa and the Sahel (9–11 May 2017) UNESCO, OIF	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of education policy makers and teacher educators to implement policies and practices that contribute to PVE.	West Africa, Sahel

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
55	Implementation of the recommendations of the Asia Pacific Youth Peace and Security consultation UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV, UNDP	In development	Engaging youth in video making to promote peace building.	Asia and Pacific
56	Generation What Asia and the Pacific (2018) UNESCO	In development	Projecting youth values and visions of the future, including questions relating to violence and bullying by a transmedia campaign.	Asia and Pacific
57	#YouthWagingPeace: A Youth-Led Guide to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) (2017) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a youth-led guide on PVE and guidelines for change agents. (MGIEP).	Global
58	Peace Connect 360 UNESCO	In development	Organizing “Youth run peace education” centers in selected countries.	Regional
59	Promoting a Youth Network for Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in the Arab States UNESCO	Ongoing	Empowering young advocates with leadership skills to promote peace, tolerance as well as GCED into national systems.	Arab States
60	Young Actors for Peace and National Reconciliation in Mali UNESCO, IOM, UNICEF	In development	Strengthening engagement of youth and women as actors for peace in alignment with the Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation.	Mali
61	Giving voice to the SDG generation: Engaging young women and men as partners for development (replication/contextualization of NET-MED Youth in Africa) UNESCO	In development	Creating a platform to channel the aspirations of youth towards regional development by civic engagement, media and information literacy and sexuality education.	Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe
62	Networks of Central Asian Youth (replication/contextualization of NET-MED Youth in Central Asia) UNESCO	In development	Empowering youth for active involvement in public life and promoting social cohesion, youth social entrepreneurship opportunities, cultural heritage and the diversity of identities.	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
63	“From peace on the pitch to peace in the community”, using sports and physical education in fostering culture of peace among young women and men in Mozambique UNESCO	In development	Fostering participation and inclusion using sport as a tool for education. Support marginalized and disabled youth to develop their personality and character.	Mozambique
64	Youth Empowerment: Media and Information Literacy as a response to prevent hate and violent extremism UNESCO	In development	Contributing to prevent hate and violent extremism through Media and Information Literacy.	Jordan
65	Improving Women’s Participation in Political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNDP	Completed	Supporting peaceful electoral processes in the lead-up to 2018 elections through women’s inclusion in national policies as ambassadors of peace.	Sierra Leone
66	UNESCO International Conference on the Prevention of Violent Extremism: Taking Action, in New Delhi, India (19–20 Sep. 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Promoting PVE education among policy makers and open dialogue within schools and informal education.	Global
67	Translation of “UNESCO’s Teacher’s Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism” in French, Arabic, Russian, Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, Urdu, German (2017) UNESCO	Completed	Giving practical advice to teachers at the upper primary/lower secondary level on classroom discussions in relation to PVE and radicalization.	Global
68	Multisector project for promoting peace through development of skills for life and the world of work and supporting socio-economic integration of youth in the Sahel UNESCO	Ongoing	Developing skills among youth and women for socio-economic empowerment and integration. Supporting the implementation of inclusive public policies and pedagogical methods.	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
69	Global citizenship education through literacy and non-formal education programs UNESCO	Ongoing	Developing strategic guidelines on Global Citizenship Education and Prevention of Violent Extremism through Education.	Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania
70	Promoting peace and Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Koranic schools UNESCO	In development	Supporting Koranic school graduates' socio-economic integration by developing additional modules.	Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal
71	Integrating Intangible Cultural Heritage into Education (May 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Integrating intangible cultural heritage into education by a thematic working group on PVE.	Global
72	World Heritage Education Programme (“World Heritage in young hands kit”, and “Patrimono’s World Heritage Adventures”.) (Annual event) UNESCO	Ongoing	Enhancing the youth’s knowledge of cultures and strengthening a shared sense of belonging and ownership of cultural heritage.	Global
73	World Heritage Volunteers action camps (Annual event) UNESCO	Ongoing	Engaging youth in the protection of all forms of heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity.	Global
74	High-Level side-event during UNESCO’s 38th General Conference on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (6 Nov. 2015) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a forum for technical debates with prominent organizations around the theme of “What works in PVE?”	Global
75	UNESCO PVE Friends (2016-ongoing) UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing a platform for a group of UNESCO Friends of Preventing Violent Extremism.	Global
76	Preparing Teachers for Global Citizenship Education UNESCO	Ongoing	Building teachers’ capacity to make students proactive contributors to a just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable world.	Regional (Asia)
77	Digital Kids Asia Pacific (2018–2019) UNESCO	Ongoing	Using a Digital Citizenship Competency Framework to assess children’s ICT practices, attitudes and behaviors.	Asia and Pacific

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
78	UNESCO training module for educational planners on Preventing Violent Extremism (Jan. 2018) UNESCO	Completed	Developing a training module for educational planners on PVE to enable the integration of PVE in national education plans.	Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania
79	Empowering the education system to promote global citizenship education and living together UNESCO	Ongoing	Countering hate speech through global citizenship education. Training administrators, teachers, and students to identify risks of radicalization.	Morocco
80	Empowering pupils, teachers and school inspectors to prevent hate speech and violent behavior through the promotion of global citizenship education and living together concept — Inception phase UNESCO	In development	Providing a Framework of Global Citizenship Education (GCE).	Morocco
81	Preventing violent extremism (PVE) through Education and Media in Morocco UNESCO	Ongoing	Implementing pilot activities reinforcing the capacities of learners, education and media professionals to counter hate speech.	Morocco
82	Promoting Global Citizenship Education and Prevention of Violent Extremism through literacy and non-formal education programs in Mauritania UNESCO	Completed	Integrating GCE and PVE through education (PVE-E) approaches and concepts into training modules and guides.	Mauritania
83	Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan (ELA) Program UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing access to the educational system and or links to employment to youth and adults with limited literacy and basic education.	Afghanistan

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
84	Integrating Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Concepts in the National Teacher Preparation Program in Lebanon UNESCO	Ongoing	Helping pre-service teachers contribute to a more inclusive and peaceful world. Reviewing policies designed to equip teachers with knowledge and skills required.	Lebanon
85	A comprehensive website to provide evidence on what works in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) through education (2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Identifying best practices in PVE-E; mapping existing evidence; developing an interactive website; and organizing side events.	Global
86	Teachers' guides to prevent violent extremism (PVE) through the promotion of digital citizenship education (2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Publicizing teachers' guides to promote digital citizenship, empowering citizens to access, understand and use, create and share information and media in a critical way.	Global
87	A guide to support staff of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) through education (2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Publishing an online booklet for TVET staff to serve as a practical reference guide on PVE.	Global
88	Capacity-building workshop in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education (2017) UNESCO, IOM	Completed	Integrating neuroscience, contemplative science and critical pedagogy to build competencies for critical inquiry mindfulness, empathy and compassion.	Global
89	Providing guidance to teach political engagement (2018-2019) UNESCO	Ongoing	Guiding educational stakeholders on teaching political engagement by an expert meeting and publishing of pedagogical guidance.	Global
90	Educating about the history of genocide (Nov. 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Educating policy makers about the history of genocide.	Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, the Gambia and Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
91	2017 International Conference on Education and the Holocaust (4-8 Dec. 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Advancing learning about how and why the Holocaust happened and how extreme violence can erupt in a society	Global
92	Educating about the Holocaust and the prevention of genocide. A policy guide (2017) UNESCO	Completed	Suggesting key learning objectives for education about the Holocaust, as well as Global Citizenship Education.	Global
93	Addressing anti-Semitism through education. Policy guidelines (2018) UNESCO	In development	Equipping education policy makers with guidelines on addressing antisemitism.	Global
94	The “CRIANÇA ESPERANÇA” Programme (2004–2018) UNESCO	Ongoing	Promoting social inclusion, education and basic human rights to socially vulnerable populations.	Brazil
95	Youth Empowerment: Media and Information Literacy as a response to prevent hate and violent extremism (2016–2017) UNESCO	Completed	Empowering youth and women for building peace and their participation in media.	Asia and Pacific
96	Value-based digital citizenship education UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing policy guidelines to develop essential skills and value-based digital citizenship among children and youth to foster next-generation leaders.	Global
97	International Conference “Internet and the Radicalization of Youth: Preventing, Acting and Living Together” in Québec City, Canada (30 October–1 November 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Creating a UNESCO Chair in the fight against radicalization and PVE, encouraging research to prevent Internet-related aspects of radicalization.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
98	IFAP session on “Media and the Euro-Arab Dialogue: New Perspectives” in Paris, France (9–10 December 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Driving the Euro-Arab cooperation forward on the issues of PVE and promoting social inclusion.	Global
99	Conference on Youth and Information Technology: Towards counter-extremism policies, in Beirut, Lebanon (17–19 May 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Engaging youth in developing strategies to counter violent extremism and identifying extremist use of the Internet.	Global
100	“Countering Online Hate Speech” publication (2015) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a global overview of the dynamics characterizing hate speech online and some countermeasures adopted.	Global
101	Study “Youth and Violence Extremism on Social Media: Mapping the research” (2017) UNESCO	Completed	Providing better understanding of how counter-measures may affect human rights and policy recommendations.	Global
102	Media and Information Literacy Week 2016 (2–5 Nov. 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Providing intercultural dialogue, prevention of violent extremism as well as human solidarity.	Global
103	Handbook for media on coverage of violent extremism (Feb. 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Promoting sensitive and responsible coverage of violent extremism, forming the basis of capacity-building exercises globally.	Global
104	African World Heritage Regional Youth Forum: Increasing youth involvement in the promotion and protection of African World Heritage, held in South Africa (28 Apr.–5 May 2016) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a sustainable platform to increase involvement of youth promoting and protecting World Heritage in Africa, while delivering feedback on youth challenges.	Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
105	Francophone African World Heritage Youth Forum, held in Burkina Faso (26 Apr.–5 May 2017) UNESCO	Completed	Increasing awareness among French-speaking African youth on issues related to the protection and preservation of World Heritage.	Africa
106	#Unite4Heritage campaign (2015-ongoing) UNESCO	Ongoing	Engaging youth to celebrate cultural heritage and diversity to strengthen resilience to radicalization and violent extremism	Global
107	Facilitating partnership among stakeholders engaged in Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through education (2018–2019) UNESCO	In development	Facilitating partnership building on ‘Prevention of Violent Extremism through Education’.	Global
108	Empowering Young Women Survivors of Boko Haram Insurgency in North East State of Nigeria (2018–2019) UNESCO, UN WOMEN	In development	Providing research on the vulnerability of IDP girls in the context of the insurgency in the North-East.	Nigeria
109	Manual on democracy for Young Egyptian people UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing a manual on democracy for Egyptian youth.	Egypt
110	Joint project to support Initiatives of Appeasement of the Electoral Process (Initiatives d’Apaisement du Processus Electoral — PAIEP) UNESCO, IOM, HCDH, UNFPA, UNICEF	Completed	Promoting material on a culture of peace in the run up to election.	Guinea

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
111	Priority Support Program to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Initiatives in Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, HCDH, PAM	Completed	Strengthening prevention and encouraging peaceful resolve of local conflicts by reinforcing social infrastructures of peace.	Guinea
112	Developing a comprehensive approach to prosecuting, rehabilitating and reintegrating persons associated to Boko Haram, in line with resolutions 2178 (2014) , 2349 (2017) and 2396 (2017) CTED, UNODC, UNDP, IOM, AU and Lake Chad Basin Commission	Ongoing	Providing workshops on developing a prosecution strategy for persons associated with Boko Haram and a regional workshop on developing an approach to prosecuting, rehabilitating and reintegrating persons associated with Boko Haram.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
113	Fellowship program UNAOC	In development	Fostering cooperation and dialogue between emerging leaders and Fellows about interfaith dialogue, cultural diversity, media and interacting with civil society and local actors on in PVE initiatives.	Global
114	PEACEapp UNAOC	In development	Promoting digital games and gamified apps for cultural dialogue and conflict management.	Global
115	Intercultural Innovation Award UNAOC	Ongoing	Supporting grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation.	Global
116	Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) UNAOC	Ongoing	Empowering international collaboration of young civil society leaders to work against hate speech, radicalization and other forms of violence.	Global
117	UNAOC Summer School Now Young Peacebuilders Program (YPB) UNAOC	Ongoing	Empowering international collaboration of young civil society leaders to work against hate speech, radicalization and other forms of violence.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
118	#SpreadNoHate Initiative UNAOC	Ongoing	Engaging the global community by SpreadNoHate. Providing a platform for constructive dialogue, discussions, analysis and a media campaign on digital literacy among youth.	Global
119	Youth Video Festival PLURAL+ UNAOC, IOM	Ongoing	Providing youth with an opportunity for expression and media representation through videos focusing on the PLURAL+ theme of migration, diversity and social inclusion.	Global
120	The Media and Information Literacy (MIL) UNAOC, UNESCO	In development	Fostering development of the youth's critical thinking skills regarding media messages by developing educational tools.	Global

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

55 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by building the capacities of States in Africa to prevent the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists/terrorist groups. UNODA	Completed	Assisting Member States in strengthening their legal and judicial framework. Provided a training course as well as national and regional workshops on weapon-marking procedures.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
2	Mainstreaming Gender in Preventing the Acquisition of Arms and Ammunition by Terrorists/Terrorist Groups in the Lake Chad Basin UNODA	Completed	Assisting Member States in mainstreaming gender perspectives and promoting the participation of women in efforts to prevent terrorist acquisitions of arms and ammunition in that region.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
3	Support to UNSCR 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD UNODA	Ongoing	Providing technical assistance and cooperation, and supporting capacity building events.	Global
4	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) Industry Conferences (2016–2017) 1540 Committee	Completed	“Wiesbaden Process” to promote industry cooperation with the 1540 Committee;	Global and regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
			sharing experiences and implementation practices.	
5	Conference on Resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance in Africa (April 2016) 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation, identification of assistance needs; engagement of the 1540 Group of Experts in dialogue with requesting assistance States and providers of assistance.	Africa
6	1540 Export Control Seminar (July 2016) 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation and gap analysis on export controls of WMD related materials at the sub-regional level; identification of assistance needs.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
7	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) (2016) 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of voluntary national implementation action plan.	Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Myanmar, Panama, Peru, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
8	1540 Peer Review (2017) 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; gap analysis; exchange of national best practices and lessons learned.	Belarus, Chile, Colombia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan
9	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitje, Croatia (Sep. 2017) UNODA, 1540 Committee	Completed	Focusing on voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC Member countries
10	Outreach and engagement of International, regional and sub-regional organizations and agreements (2016, 2017) 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; exchange on best practices, engaging these partners.	APG, ARF, BWC-ISU, FATF, GICNT, IAEA, OAS, OPCW, OSCE, PIF, UNODC
11	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
			information and of a voluntary national implementation action plan.	
12	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) (since 2017) 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004) ; analyzing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of voluntary national implementation action plan.	El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mauritania, Mongolia, Surinam, Timor Leste, Turkmenistan, Uruguay
13	International Network on Biotechnology UNICRI	Ongoing	Raising awareness about responsible life science and the benefits and risks enabled by advances in the life sciences and biotechnology. Providing educational and training.	Global
14	Promoting a multi-sectoral approach to biothreat mitigation in Iraq UNICRI	Ongoing	Strengthening multi-sector engagement and coordination at the national level to prevent, detect and respond to the release of dangerous pathogens.	Iraq
15	Support to the European Union CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative UNICRI	Ongoing	Strengthening regional capabilities and security governance in CBRN risk mitigation through a network of 59 countries and 8 regional secretariats.	Global, regional
16	International Good Practices on Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR) (Jul. 2015–Aug. 2017) UNCCT	Completed	Curbing the ability of terrorist organizations to raise funds through KFR. Providing needs assessment conferences; training modules; and workshops.	Global
17	Border Security Initiative (2014–2017) UNCCT, GCTF	Completed	Exchanging good practices in border security, and understanding border management capacity needs in key regions. Providing a Good Practices paper and a curriculum on border security and management.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Raising Awareness of Priority States Regarding Requirements of Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) on Advance Passenger Information (API) (Nov. 2015–Dec. 2017) UNCCT, CTED, UNODC, IOM, ICAO, INTERPOL, IATA	Completed	Providing regional workshops; determining technical assistance needs; conducting capacity-building consultations at national level; and API implementation roadmaps.	Global
19	Terrorist Designations and Freezing of Assets — Phase II (2012–2018) UNCCT	Completed	Enhancing the understanding, skills and experience of financial regulatory officials, ministries and private sector entities in countering the financing of terrorism. Providing workshops.	Global
20	Countering the Financing of Terrorism Through Effective National and Regional Action (2018–2020) UNCCT	Ongoing	Enhancing the understanding, skills and experience of financial regulatory officials, ministries and private sector entities in countering the financing of terrorism. Providing workshops.	Global
21	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Prevent Cyber Attacks Perpetrated by Terrorist Actors and Mitigate their Impact (2017-2019) UNCCT, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Raising awareness of cyber threats posed by terrorists and enhance knowledge on potential solutions to increase the IT security and resilience of critical national infrastructure. Providing workshops.	Global
22	Strengthening Member State Capacities in Border Security and Management to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (BSM programme) (2018-2021) UNCCT	In development	Enhancing border security capacities and management, including through support for API implementation, cross-border cooperation, strategies and action plans, training and equipment.	Global
23	Towards a Comprehensive Implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia — Phase II (2013–2017) UNCCT, UNRCCA	Completed	Assisting in countering terrorism and violent extremism by counter-radicalization narratives; a strengthened media civil society and government institutions; as well as better capacities in border controls and financial investigations.	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
24	Facilitating the Development of a Regional Strategy for East Africa and the Horn of Africa to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism (2016–2018) UNCCT, IGAD	Ongoing	Supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for countries of the Horn of Africa and Tanzania to prevent violent extremism.	East Africa and Horn of Africa
25	Facilitating the Implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa (2016–2018) UNCCT, SADC	Ongoing	Supporting the implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Plan of Action for Southern Africa.	Southern Africa
26	Towards a Comprehensive Implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia — Phase III (2018–2021) UNCCT, UNRCCA	Ongoing	Providing support to the capacity of Central Asian countries on counter-terrorism and PVE, including through development of national and regional CT/PVE strategies and by capacity building assistance at their request.	Central Asia
26	Aviation Security Training in Nigeria (Jul. 2016–Dec. 2017) UNCCT	Completed	Supporting the establishment of an aviation security training school and an adequate regulatory framework.	Nigeria
27	Aviation Security (2018–2020) UNCCT	In development	Enhancing the capacity of participating countries to prevent and counter threats to civil aviation by provision of training and quality assurance in accordance with international aviation security standards.	Regional
28	Building Capacity for States in Africa to Prevent the Acquisition of Arms and Ammunition by Non-State Actors (2016–2017) UNCCT, UNODA	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of African States to prevent acquisition of arms and ammunition by non-State actors.	Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
29	Assistance and support to efforts of governments in the Gulf of Guinea to enhance maritime security and prevention of terrorism in the maritime domain, through better implementation of the SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions (Annual event. 2016, 2017 and 2018) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Implementing the Yaoundé Code of Conduct; SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions. Providing table top exercises and participation in UN CTED/CTITF in-country missions.	West and Central African coastal States
30	Assistance and support to efforts of governments in the Western Indian Ocean to repress piracy (the prevention of terrorism in the maritime domain), as a basis for sustainable development of the maritime sector and “blue economy” (Annual event) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct; SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions. Providing table top exercises and participation in UN CTED/CTITF in-country missions.	Western Indian Ocean coastal States
31	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, Repatriation and Resettlement of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo MONUSCO, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Targeting communication and sensitization as well as supporting regional initiatives to combat the Lord’s Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).	Democratic Republic of the Congo
32	Support to the Government-led “National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants” UNSOM, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Providing strategic policy advice for the implementation of the National Disengagement Programme.	Somalia
33	Pilot reinsertion projects in Somalia (Sep. 2016–Oct. 2017) UNSOM, DPKO-DDR	Completed	Supporting the reinsertion of disengaged Al-Shabaab members into targeted communities by promoting on the job training.	Somalia
34	Establishing IED Threat Mitigation Working Groups DPKO-UNMAS	Ongoing	Establishing improvised explosive device (IED) threat mitigation working groups.	Somalia, Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
35	Enhancing the technical and tactical capacities of TCCs DPKO-UNMAS	Ongoing	Enhancing the technical and tactical capacities of troop-contributing countries (TCCs) through tailored pre-deployment training and provision of equipment.	Mali
36	Weapons and ammunition management to prevent precursor material for IEDs DPKO-UNMAS	Ongoing	Strengthening national weapons and ammunition management capacity to prevent precursor material for improvised explosive devices (IED) from illicit proliferation.	Libya
37	Deployment of military intelligence unit DPKO-OMA, MINUSMA	Ongoing	Gathering information on terrorist groups operating in north and central Mali.	Mali
38	TOC cell DPKO, MINUSMA	Ongoing	Delivering capacity-building, colocation and logistical support to authorities.	Mali
39	Strengthening global mechanisms and capabilities for responding to deliberate use of disease' Phase I (Aug. 2017–Mar. 2018) BWC-ISU, CTITF	Ongoing	Providing a series of workshops and table top exercises with international organizations to strengthen response preparedness and capabilities through a 'Bio-Management Emergency Plan for deliberate events'.	Global
40	Strengthening international cooperation and enhancing the capacities of Member States in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199, 2253 and 2347 (since 2015) UNESCO	Ongoing	Enhancing cooperation and coordination about the reporting on interdictions related to cultural objects from Iraq, Libya Syria and Yemen as well as revision of national legislation concerning the trade of cultural objects. Providing workshops.	Global
41	EU-Nigeria-UNODC-CTED partnership on strengthening Nigeria's criminal justice response to terrorism CTED, UNODC	Ongoing	Providing a consultation; a Joint Planning Mission; and a High-Level interagency conference on different approaches, ongoing efforts, key challenges, and criminal justice responses to Boko Haram.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTIF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
42	Counter-terrorism criminal justice support to Sahel Senior Judicial officials CTED, Global Center on Cooperative Security, and the Association of Francophone Supreme Courts	Ongoing	Providing a sustainable, non-political forum for Supreme Court justices and Trial and Appellate judges to debate legal issues vis-à-vis counter terrorism and to exchange relevant good practices.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal
43	EU-UNODC-CTED partnership on supporting rule of law compliant investigations and prosecutions in the region CTED, UNODC	Ongoing	Organizing five regional activities. Providing a forum on terrorism financing and preventive investigations and prosecutions.	Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia
44	Programme Global Shield (since 2012) WCO	Ongoing	Providing joint technical assistance, training, awareness-raising and private sector outreach.	Global
45	Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2016) WCO	Ongoing	Producing a training curriculum on strategic goods. Providing six regional seminars and organizing law enforcement activity.	Global
46	Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Programme (Jul. 2016–Jun. 2019) WCO	Ongoing	Developing a trainer program and national training delivery; providing awareness-raising; private sector outreach; and operational coordination.	Global
47	Small Arms and Light-Weapons Project WCO	Ongoing	Providing legal analysis, technical assistance, training, awareness-raising, and operational coordination.	Global
48	Global Traveler Assessment System. (since Apr. 2017) WCO	Ongoing	Providing an API & PNR targeting system to support Customs and other Border agencies to identify Foreign Terrorist Fighters.	Global
49	Asia-Pacific Security Project (Apr. 2017–Apr. 2019) WCO	Ongoing	Strengthening Customs security Activities through delivery of equipment and training. Providing workshops and security focused activities.	South East Asia
50	Public Key Directory ICAO	Ongoing	Promoting PKD membership through a series of workshops and regional seminars.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
51	“Strengthening Border Control Management in the Caribbean Region” ICAO	Ongoing	Providing workshops on BCM, as well as four technical assistance missions. Developing a TRIP Guide on BCM for publishing.	Caribbean
52	ICAO TRIP Strategy ICAO	Ongoing	Updating guidance materials and making them available for Member States.	Global
53	Aviation Security (AVSEC) ICAO	Ongoing	Updating Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and guidance materials and making them available for Member States.	Global
54	The role of the military in supporting the collection, sharing and use of evidence for promoting rule of law and human rights compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism CTED, UNODC, The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism — The Hague (ICCT), CTITF	Ongoing	Sharing challenges, lessons and opinions with respect to the role of the military in collecting and sharing evidence in various (post-) conflict settings.	Global
55	Tech against Terrorism initiative — public and private sector engagement to combat the terrorist exploitation of ICT CTED	Ongoing	Implementing recommendations on responding to the use of ICT for terrorist purposes. Providing an online platform to share good practices.	Global

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

125 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Technology and Security UNICRI	Ongoing	Enhancing the understanding of the risk-benefit duality of technology through private-public partnership, and of best practices to prevent terrorist attacks.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
2	Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical or Biological Attacks Phase II (2013–2017) UNCCT, OPCW, IAEA	Completed	Improving the ability to respond to chemical or biological attacks. Providing a tabletop exercise; a report with lessons learned; policy recommendations and a roadmap for implementation.	Global
3	Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between National, Regional and International Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives — Network Against Terrorism (NAT) Phase II (2014–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Strengthening collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centers and initiatives and promoting a global network against terrorism.	Global
4	Promoting South-South Cooperation in Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism (2018–2020) UNCCT	Ongoing	Enhancing cooperation and facilitating transfer of knowledge and good practices between Member States of the global South on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism.	Global
5	Supporting Regional Efforts of the G5 Sahel Countries to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism (2017–2018) UNCCT, UNOWAS, G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat	Ongoing	Supporting the G5 Sahel countries in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the regional level through an “All-of-UN” approach.	Sahel
6	Inter-Agency coordination and law enforcement sector (I-ACT Mali — I) (2013–2016) UNCCT, UNODC	Completed	Increasing knowledge of security services about their respective roles in countering terrorism and other security related offences.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
7	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to enhanced cooperation between ports and designated authorities (Annual event. 2017) IMO	Completed	Reviewing the implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, including the ISPS Code and broader security measures in the region.	Latin America region
8	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to Enhanced Implementation of the IMO Maritime Security Measures (Annual event. 2016–2017) IMO	Completed	Enhancing regional or national implementation of the IMO maritime security measures as described in the IMO Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code.	Cambodia, Mozambique, Mexico, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal
10	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners (Annual event. 2017) IMO	Completed	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Africa and Arab States
11	Self-assessment training and drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security (Annual event. 2016–2017) IMO	Completed	Implementing of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code related to the conduct of self-assessment and drills and exercises training to verify that the ship and port security plans are implemented effectively.	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Mexico, Tunisia, Thailand, Argentina, Mauretania, Nigeria
12	Progressing sustainable maritime capacity building (Annual event. 2016–2017) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	Completed	Developing maritime security, law enforcement, counter-piracy and related maritime capabilities and supporting the AU, ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC).	West and Central Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2017) IMO, UNLIREC	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Peru
14	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2016–2017) IMO	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Honduras, Seychelles, Maldives, Mozambique, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe
15	Sub-Regional Seminar on Maritime Surveillance Monitoring and Communication Systems for Maritime Security (Annual event. 2016) IMO	Completed	Enabling countries to establish, or enhance existing, maritime situational awareness systems and sharing related information with each other and with ships navigating in the areas under their jurisdiction.	China, DPR Korea, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Macau China, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam
16	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to enhanced cooperation between ports and designated authorities (Annual event. 2018) IMO	In development	Reviewing the implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, including the ISPS Code and broader security measures in the region and promoting cooperation between ports and the designated authorities.	East Asia
17	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in relation to enhanced implementation of the IMO maritime security measures (Annual event. 2018) IMO	In development	Enhancing regional or national implementation of the IMO maritime security measures as described in the IMO Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code.	Libya, Qatar, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners (Annual event. 2018) IMO	Ongoing	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Africa and Arab States
19	Self-assessment training and drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security (Annual event. 2018) IMO	In development	Implementing the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code related to the conduct of self-assessment and drills and exercises training to verify that the ship and port security plans are implemented effectively.	Uruguay, Honduras, Jamaica
20	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2018) IMO	In development	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Mexico
21	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's security and justice sectors to counter terrorism in the framework of CTITF I-ACT initiative. CTITF, UNCCT, UNODC	Ongoing	Providing a series of specialized training workshops for national stakeholders; planning assistance to the Malian counterterrorism sector.	Mali
22	Capacity building on countering terrorism. DPKO, MINUSMA, CTED	Ongoing	Supporting the Specialized Judiciary Unit on terrorism and transnational organized crime.	Mali
23	Improving border security in the Sahel region. DPKO, MINUSMA, UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening law enforcement's capacity to effectively secure border areas	Mali
24	Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force. DPKO	In development	Providing support in terms of casevac/medevac, fuel/water/rations as well as engineering support.	Sahel
25	Development of national counter-terrorism strategy CTED, CTITF, DPKO, MINUSMA	Completed	Providing assistance to the development of a national counter-terrorism strategy.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Support to the Malian armed forces. MINUSMA	Ongoing	Providing medevac/casevac; reinforcement of security measures in FAMA camps. Providing information sharing and capacity-building of intelligence capabilities.	Mali
27	Cradled by Conflict — Child involvement with armed groups in contemporary conflict. (Jul. 2016–Feb. 2018) UNU, UNICEF, DPKO-DDR	Completed	Providing policy research on the challenges of preventing the recruitment and use of children by non-state armed groups and on alternatives for their effective release and reintegration.	Syria, Iraq, Mali and Nigeria
28	Transnational Threats (TNT) Project, part of the DPKO-DFS Uniformed Capabilities Development Agenda (2017–2019) DPKO-OROLSI	Ongoing	Institutionalizing SOPs for Serious and Organized Crime (SOC) intelligence structures across UN missions. Formalizing job descriptions for crime intelligence expert personnel across UN missions.	DPKO-DPA Missions with Police Component and relevant mandate.
29	Capacity building of Troup Contributing Countries (TCCs) and National Security Forces DPKO-UNMAS	Ongoing	Providing capacity building of TCCs and national security authorities within the fields of explosive ordnance disposal; disposal of IEDs and of weapons and ammunition management.	MINUSCA, MONUSCO, MINUSMA, Iraq
30	Role of Parliaments in Preventing and Countering Terrorism (2017–2021) IPU, UNODC, UNOCT	Ongoing	Strengthening a collective parliamentary response to terrorism through legislative incorporation of international CT commitments into national laws.	Global
31	Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters for the MENA and South-Eastern Europe (2015-2020) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal frameworks against FTFs in compliance with Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) .	Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
32	Strengthening the Capacity of Central Authorities and Counter-Terrorism Prosecutors in Obtaining Digital Evidence from Private Communication Service Providers in Counter-Terrorism Matters (2017–2020) UNODC, CTED, IAP	Ongoing	Enhancing the efficiency of mutual legal assistance involving electronic evidence and strengthening the capacity of relevant authorities to interact in mutual legal assistance practice and communication in counter-terrorism and organized crime cases.	Global
33	Raising Awareness and Promoting Ratification and Implementation of International Legal Frameworks Related to Nuclear Security (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Raising awareness and building capacity to promote the ratification of, increased adherence to, and legislative implementation of the international legal frameworks against nuclear terrorism.	Global
34	E-learning Module on the International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing online training on the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism and developing online training to promote the adherence to and legislative implementation of the CBRN-related legal instruments.	Global
35	Building Effective Central Authorities for International Judicial Cooperation in Terrorism Cases (since 2013) UNODC, CTED	Ongoing	Promoting the effective functioning of Central Authorities by providing advice and technical support to participating Member States.	Global
36	Identification of Good Practices on Terrorism Financing Risk Assessments (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Identifying good practices in conducting terrorism financing risk assessment, including the development of a technical assistance tool.	Global
37	Global Container Control Programme UNODC, WCO	Ongoing	Assisting Member States in strengthening their border management through the establishment of inter-agency Port Control Units and Air Cargo Control Units.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
38	Promoting Dialogue and National Coordination to Detect Cross-Border Illicit Cash and Other Negotiable Instruments (since 2015) UNODC	Ongoing	Reducing risks associated with criminal/terrorist abuse of Money and Value Transfer Services; strengthening coordination amongst relevant authorities; providing training on the disruption of financing of terrorism.	Global
39	Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) (2012–2020) UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO	Ongoing	Detecting and interdicting suspicious passengers and illicit goods at international airports.	Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean
40	Strengthening the Capacity of Selected African Countries to Counter the Use of the Internet for Terrorism Purposes (2018–2020) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice, law enforcement and intelligence officials' skills and expertise to undertake effective investigation and prosecution of cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorism-related purposes in accordance with the rule of law and human rights.	Sahel, North Africa
41	Strengthening National Capacity for Human Rights Compliance in Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing specialized training as well as development and dissemination of specialized tools for capacity building.	Global
42	Capacity Building on Justice and Security Challenges Related to Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups (since 2015) UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting development of legal and policy frameworks, including capacity-building to justice and child protection professionals.	Global
43	Capacity Building on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2017) UNODC, OHCHR	Ongoing	Raising awareness; providing specialized training; and supporting national and regional training institutions to integrate and deliver gender-specific dimensions of counter-terrorism in their curricula.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
44	Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacity of Asian and MENA Countries to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Effective Criminal Justice Responses (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening awareness, knowledge, capacity and cooperation on effective criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and the radicalization, incitement and recruitment of individuals (including FTFs) for terrorist purposes. Providing training curricula and resources.	Middle East and North Africa
45	Assisting Central African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2016) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regimes against terrorism and enhancing national criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.	Central Africa
46	Preventing Violent Extremism in Prisons in Eastern Africa (since 2016) UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting prison authorities to reduce the likelihood of prisoners becoming involved in violent extremism during their sentence and after release.	Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania
47	Assisting Eastern African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) UNODC	Ongoing	Building capacity to conduct effective investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences and facilitating inter-agency collaboration/coordination in counter-terrorism matters.	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda
48	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) UNODC	Ongoing	Developing capacity building for implementing rule of law-based criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism. Providing regional and national training workshops and support to the Sahel Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform and the G-5 Sahel.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal
49	Assisting West African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2016) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regime, legislative modifications in compliance with relevant legal instruments and UNSC resolutions. Enhancing national criminal justice capacity and cross-border judicial cooperation.	Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Togo

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
50	Supporting Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Responses for Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2018–2020) UNODC, AU, CAERT, SADC	Ongoing	Strengthening national counter terrorism legal frameworks and enhancing national criminal justice capacity to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute terrorism offences, in accordance with the rule of law and human rights.	Southern Africa
51	Assisting Burundi to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) UNODC	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework and capacity of national criminal justice system entities to undertake rule of law-compliant measures against terrorism.	Burundi
52	Assisting Cameroon to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) UNODC	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework and strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice system entities.	Cameroon
53	Assisting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) UNODC	Ongoing	Building a comprehensive CT legal regime and strengthening capacities and cooperation of national criminal justice and law enforcement officials in counter-terrorism.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
54	Reinforcing the Capacity of Mali's Specialized Judicial Unit against Terrorism to Investigate and Prosecute Acts of Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting the Specialized Judicial Unit (SJP) through increased international judicial and domestic interagency cooperation, and promotion of legislative reforms, capacity building, and increased security and safety measures.	Mali
55	Establishment and Operationalization of Specialized Judicial Units to Strengthen the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, Terrorism and Its Financing DPKO-OROLSI, MINUSMA, UNDP, UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting human resources management. Selecting specialized investigations and providing immediate basic training. Restoring key infrastructure; developing targeted projects to build special capacity.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
56	Enhancing the Capacity of National Authorities in Selected Asian Countries to Identify and Interdict Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Improved Information Management (2017–2019) UNODC, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of identification and interdiction of foreign terrorist fighters through improved access, collaboration and analysis of related information.	Asia
57	Strengthening Legal and Institutional Frameworks in South and South East Asian Countries for the Effective Implementation and Enforcement of Regimes Targeting Terrorist Assets (2017–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks for the effective implementation of the obligations of targeting suspected terrorist assets under the United Nations counter-terrorism sanctions regime.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka
58	Strengthening National Capacity to Implement Transport-Related (Maritime) Counter-Terrorism International Legal Instruments in Selected South and South East Asian Countries (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the adoption and implementation of international provisions, standards and good practices through an effective legal and regulatory framework on transport (maritime)-related terrorism offences.	South and South East Asia
59	Strengthening Gender Mainstreaming in the Criminal Justice Responses to Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism in South and South-East Asia (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Improving regional cooperation in criminal matters regarding the participation of women in terrorist activities and mainstreaming gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism.	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka
60	Supporting South and South East Asian Countries to Strengthen National and Regional Frameworks for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national laws, policies and institutional capacity to more effectively prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines and Sri Lanka

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
61	Strengthening the National Frameworks of South and South East Asian Countries to Prevent Non-State Actors from Financing Their Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the incorporation and implementation of international obligations and standards for countering the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	South and South East Asia
62	Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening CLMV countries' criminal justice responses to terrorism through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam
63	Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters in Southeast Asia (2017–2020) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice responses and cooperation against terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters and violent extremism, through enhancing regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity.	Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Regional (ASEAN)
64	Frameworks and Related Capacities to Counter the Financing of Terrorism in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Bangladesh (2017–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening legal frameworks and capacity to address terrorist financing through legal advisory services and building institutional capacity.	Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Bangladesh
65	Strengthening ASEAN Criminal Justice Capacity to Counter the Financing of Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal frameworks and capacity to address terrorist financing through legal advisory services and by building institutional capacity.	South East Asia
66	Strengthening the Capacity of Afghanistan to Counter Illicit Financial Flows and Terrorism Financing (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing six progressively advanced courses on countering terrorism financing (CFT) foundation, analysis, investigation, disruption and sanctions, including the deployment of CFT mentors.	Afghanistan

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
67	Strengthening Bangladesh's Capacity to Implement Rule of Law Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity to implement rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon.	Bangladesh
68	Assisting Iran Programme on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (2015–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Promoting effective responses to transnational organized crime; countering corruption; strengthening rule of law; and improving capacities to counter terrorism.	Iran
69	Strengthening Myanmar's Criminal Justice Responses to Counter Financing of Terrorism (2015–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the criminal justice response to terrorist financing through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Myanmar
70	Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism with a Special Reference to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (2017–2020) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing capacity building on effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism related cases and enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination.	Pakistan
71	Strengthening the Response of Pakistan to Counter Terrorism Financing (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Enhancing the capacity to monitor the flows of funds being diverted by terrorist organizations and their affiliates to support their operations across the country.	Pakistan
72	Improving Explosive-Forensic Capacity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to Investigate Terrorism Cases (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Enhancing the capacity of the KP Police to properly collect, preserve and handle post-blast explosive evidence. Promoting the use of physical evidence in prosecution.	Pakistan
73	Enhancing the Capacity of the Philippines' Law Enforcement Agencies to More Effectively Prevent and Counter Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism and violent extremism through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Philippines

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
74	Preventing Violent Extremism and Terrorist Recruitment in the Philippine Youth (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Preventing terrorist groups' attempts to radicalize and recruit youth, particularly in the Mindanao region.	Philippines
75	Enhancing the Capacity of Thailand's Law Enforcement Agencies to More Effectively Prevent and Counter Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism and terrorist financing through enhancing inter-agency collaboration and building institutional capacity.	Thailand
76	Strengthening the Capacity of Central Asian Countries to Counter Illicit Financial Flows and Terrorism Financing (2015–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing six courses on CFT foundation, analysis, investigation, disruption and sanctions, including the misuse of cryptocurrencies and money value transfer systems by terrorist groups.	Central Asia
77	Preventing Violent Extremism and Managing Violent Extremist Offenders in Prisons in Central Asia (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Enhancing the awareness of prison administrations on recognized international policies and good practices on PVE and managing violent extremist offenders in prisons. Strengthening regional cooperation.	Central Asia
78	Supporting Central Asian States to Strengthen National and Regional Criminal Justice Frameworks for Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the criminal justice capacity to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, by establishing a Regional Network to Prevent Terrorism and Violent Extremism.	Central Asia
79	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia (2013–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting the capacity to counter the financing of terrorism, including through the development of the Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas.	Colombia
80	Promoting Effective Use of Alternatives to Imprisonment for Terrorism-Related Offences (2018–2020) UNODC	Ongoing	Promoting the use of alternatives to imprisonment, including terrorism-related offences.	Middle East and North Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
81	Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Border Control against Illicit Trafficking and the Movements of Foreign Terrorist Fighters by Land UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of Governments to respond to illicit trafficking and movements of FTFs by land by focusing on better securing borders and on working on the dismantling support networks.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
82	Strengthening Criminal Intelligence Analysis Capacities in the MENA Region UNODC	Ongoing	Providing tailored, practical capacity-building interventions focusing on training of expert analysts; provision of specific IT software; and support to the establishment of dedicated analysis structures.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
83	Strengthening Forensics Capacities in the MENA Region UNODC	Ongoing	Building capacity of forensic services providers in support to due process in organized crime and terrorism cases and addressing issues related to proper collection, analysis and custody of evidence.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
84	Prison Reform, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders to Reduce Recidivism and Prevent Violent Extremism UNODC	Ongoing	Building capacity to cater for basic needs of offenders and to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society to reduce recidivism and to prevent the spread of violent ideologies.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
85	Sustainable Maritime Capacity Building IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Supporting maritime law enforcement, counterpiracy and related maritime capabilities; supporting training for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers; coordination meetings organized with ECOWAS and ECCAS member states; supporting the ECOWAS Maritime Strategy and the implementation of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct.	West and Central Africa
86	Strengthening Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Other Organized Crime in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Developing of a training manual on the use of special investigative techniques in full compliance with human rights and the rule of law, and training national trainers on the effective application of the tool.	Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
87	Countering Financing of Terrorism for Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria (2013–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Developing six modules for each participating country on sources, analysis, management and evaluation of financial information, techniques of the CFT survey, strategy for the disruption of terrorist financial networks, and investigative hearings.	Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria
88	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Algeria (2013–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of national criminal justice officials to more effectively respond to terrorist threats.	Algeria
89	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (2016–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national capacity on various counter-terrorism-related aspects, including i.a. witness protection, special investigation technique and protection of transport infrastructure.	Egypt
90	Strengthening Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Capacity in Egypt (2017–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the operational capacity of the Egyptian FIU and, relevant law enforcement agencies, the prosecutors and the judiciary to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. Raising awareness about compliance with relevant protocols.	Egypt
91	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (2014–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing legislative assistance and capacity building on various criminal justice aspects of preventing/and countering terrorism, including i.a. kidnapping for ransom and the bomb scene management. Training the judiciary and law enforcement for deployment in ISIL-liberated areas.	Iraq
92	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Libya (2013–2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice officials to more effectively respond to terrorism threat, including through CT legal framework development and CT law review.	Libya
93	Reinforcing Morocco's Capacity of Resilience to New Terrorist Financing Threats — Pilot Phase (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Developing criminal justice officials' operational capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism financing, including the financing of foreign terrorist fighter returnees or relocators.	Morocco

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
94	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Extremism and Terrorism in Tunisia (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening Tunisia’s criminal justice capacity to efficiently investigate and prosecute Internet-based terrorist offences.	Tunisia
95	EU-UNODC Joint Initiative to Support South East Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism (Apr. 2011–Apr. 2016) UNODC, EU	Completed	Providing long-term capacity building programmes for effective implementation of counter-terrorism related laws; research on radicalization; training & technical assistance; and strengthening of the coordinating body capacity on countering violent extremism.	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, The Philippines and Viet Nam
96	Strengthening the Capacity of South and South East Asian Countries to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Effective Criminal Justice Responses (2017–2018) UNODC	Completed	Strengthening national laws, policies and institutional capacity to more effectively prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism or the incitement, recruitment, training and support of individuals for terrorist purposes.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines
97	Strengthening Frontline Officers’ Capacity to Detect and Disrupt the Travelling of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2016–2017) UNODC	Completed	Strengthening the frontline capacity to detect and disrupt the travelling of foreign terrorist fighters through capacity-building training.	Indonesia
98	Development of Somali Maritime Sector (2013–2015) IMO, UNODC	Completed	Organizing several joint workshops for Somalia Kampala Process Members and drafting and implementing a “Maritime Resources and Security Strategy”.	Somalia
99	Development of a Module on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism UNODC	Completed	Publishing the module in all six UN Official languages, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/for%20web%20stories/1-WS%20CBRN%206%20modules/CBRN_module_-_E.pdf	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
100	UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons UNODC	Completed	Publishing a Handbook available at https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/handbook_on_VEPs.pdf .	Global
101	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in the Gulf Region (2012–2016) UNODC	Completed	(i) Partnership with the Hedayah Centre of Excellence on CVE: regional conferences on legal aspects related to terrorism prevention and on criminal justice and policy mechanisms (UAE, May 2013 and October 2014); another conference planned for April 2016; (ii) specialized technical assistance for law enforcement and criminal justice officials (May 2015, Bahrain); (iii) a special edition of the TPB publication on the use of Internet for terrorist purposes in Arabic and its launch in 2016.	Gulf region
102	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Jordan (2015–2017) UNODC	Completed	Developing effective criminal justice response to counter-terrorism through 4 specialized national trainings implemented, 1 regional workshop on cross-border cooperation; and 3 national workshops on transport-related terrorism offences, protection of witnesses and crime scene management.	Jordan
103	Mock Criminal Investigations and Mock Trials on the Financing of Terrorism for Argentina and Colombia UNODC	Completed	Development and implementation of Mock Criminal Investigations and Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism for Colombia in Bogotá and for Argentina in Buenos Aires; elaboration, customizing and drafting of case files for both countries.	Argentina and Colombia
104	Strengthening the Rights and Role of Victims of Terrorism within Criminal Justice and Counter Terrorism Frameworks UNODC	Completed	Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks protecting the role and rights of victims of terrorism within national criminal justice systems and counter terrorism frameworks.	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Indonesia, Philippines

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
105	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism and Supporting the Development of the Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism in Afghanistan (2014–2017) UNODC	Completed	Providing training for criminal justice and law enforcement officials; legislative reviews and dissemination of relevant manuals; and assistance in the development of a national strategy on preventing violent extremism.	Afghanistan
106	Strengthening National Legal Frameworks against Terrorism in Sri Lanka (2016–2017) UNODC, CTED	Completed	Providing legislative assistance and capacity building support on implementation of new counter terrorism legislation.	Sri Lanka
107	Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Yemen (2011–2017) UNODC	Completed	Providing legislative assistance; training on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism financing cases.	Yemen
108	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Tunisia (2013–2016) UNODC	Completed	Supporting the establishment of a national CT coordination committee and providing expertise for the development of a national counter-terrorism strategy and training workshops.	Tunisia
109	Supporting Burkina Faso and Mauritania to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016–2017) UNODC	Completed	Providing specialized training on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases.	Burkina Faso and Mauritania
110	Expert Group Meeting on “Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes Related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism” UNODC	Completed	Organizing an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism” to exchange experiences and approaches.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
111	Strengthening Rule-of-Law-Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism in the MENA Region (2016–2017) UNODC	Completed	Raising awareness amongst parliamentarians on national and regional good practices and instruments related to preventing violent extremism (PVE); and enhancing cooperation with communities and civil society organizations; strengthening national capacities.	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen
112	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters in South-East Europe (Training Module Development) (2015–2017) UNODC	Completed	Developing a training curriculum to enhance CT criminal justice capacity of beneficiary countries to counter the FTF phenomenon in compliance with the rule of law.	South-Eastern Europe
113	Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module 2 on the Universal Legal Regime against Terrorism (2016–2017) UNODC	Completed	Updating the 2010 version of Module 2 on the universal legal regime against terrorism.	Global
114	Supporting Criminal Justice Capacity Building against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters, in Central Asia (2015–2018) UNODC	Completed	Promoting preventive measures related to FTFs; strengthening the resilience to terrorist threats by enhancing the capacity of their criminal justice and law enforcement officials; and enhancing regional and international cooperation.	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
115	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Morocco (2015–2017) UNODC	Completed	Providing simulation exercises; mock investigations; workshops; training on crime scene management; and a case management tool for investigation on terrorism financing.	Morocco
116	Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in areas at risk in Guinea (2018–2019) UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM	Ongoing	Strengthening State capacity to provide a normative framework to Franco-Arab schools, Koranic schools and Muslim places of worship.	Guinea

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
117	Technical support for the development of a national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism in Lebanon UNESCO	Ongoing	Building national capacities; supporting inclusive participatory planning processes with education stakeholders; and developing policy tools.	Lebanon
118	The ICAO Training Package (ITP) “Control of the Authenticity and Validity of Travel Documents at Airport Borders — Level 1” ICAO	Ongoing	Providing validation in English; validation in Spanish and Arabic version; and identifying regional potential instructors.	Global
119	ICAO TRIP Strategy ICAO	Ongoing	Launching an ICAO TRIP Strategy Compendium; a roadmap to provide target milestones for to implement the Strategy; and Regional Seminars highlighting information sharing technologies and effective border control management.	Global
120	International cooperation on Travel Document Inspection and Biometrics ICAO, IOM	Completed	Delivering the first joint training session on travel document inspection and biometrics.	Eastern Africa
121	International coordination initiative on Digital Travel Credentials ICAO, WEF, ACI, IATA	Ongoing	Promoting international coordination regarding Digital Travel Credentials.	Global
122	Building capacity to improve States’ aviation security systems toward contributing for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2309 (2016) . ICAO	Ongoing	Providing aviation security improvement assistance plans in compliance with international aviation security standards. Assisting in the delivery of effective and targeted capacity development, training and other necessary resources.	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.
123	Civil Aviation Security Training ICAO	Ongoing	Providing training through the network of 32 Aviation Security Training Centers (ASTC) worldwide.	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
124	International Coordination on Air Cargo and Facilitation ICAO, WCO, UPU	Completed	Organizing the third joint ICAO-WCO workshop on Air Cargo Security and Facilitation.	Western Europe
125	Strengthening the capacity of Central Authorities (CAs), Prosecutors and Investigators in Preserving and Obtaining Electronic Evidence in counter-terrorism and related organized crime cross-border investigations CTED, UNODC	Ongoing	Establishing networks and databases of CAs and specialized prosecutors; organizing two Expert Group Meetings on Requesting and Gathering Electronic Evidence; compiling country-specific focal points, legal frameworks and practical requirements; outreach to Communication Service Providers; organizing seven Regional Workshops; elaborating an E-learning training curriculum for national criminal justice training.	Global

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar IV of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

17 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Basic Human Rights Reference Guides (2013–2018) OHCHR, UNCCT	Ongoing	Developing, translating and publishing in all official United Nations languages six practical guidance tools to promote and protect human rights.	Global
2	Amplifying Voices, Building Campaigns: Training and Capacity Building of the Media in Establishing a Communication Strategy (2015–2017) UNCCT	Completed	Developing key messages and long-term sustainable personal communications strategies by victims of terrorism to counter the narratives of violent extremists.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
3	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Ensuring Compliance with Human Rights Standards in Screening and Controlling Persons at Borders in the Counter-Terrorism Context (2017–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Providing a handbook and pocketbook for border officials on complying with international human rights standards.	Global
4	Community Engagement Through Human Rights Led Policing (2017–2018) UNCCT, DPKO-OROLSI	Ongoing	Building partnerships between police officers and the communities. Providing local law enforcement officers with an introduction to global best practices on PVE and community policing.	Global
5	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Training and Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism (2012–2019) OHCHR, UNCCT	Ongoing	Providing training materials, training of trainers, research and gender sensitization, monitoring and evaluation.	Global
6	United Nations Victims of Terrorism Support Portal (2015–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Maintaining a single global practical mechanism to provide information and resources on and for victims of terrorism.	Global
7	Victims of Terrorism Documentary (2017–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Providing a documentary series on the human impact of terrorist attacks and providing a voice to victims.	Global
8	Good Practices Handbook to Empower and Strengthen Victims of Terrorism Associations to Assist, Protect and Support Victims of Terrorism (2017–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Collaborating with Member States to better assist and protect the rights of victims. Providing a handbook to be published.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
9	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Child Returnees (2017–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Developing a human right based and gender-sensitive approach to children accompanying foreign terrorist fighters. Providing a handbook on good practices workshop.	Global
10	Ensuring Compliance with Human Rights Standards at Borders in the Context of Counter-Terrorism (2017–2018) UNCCT, OHCHR	Ongoing	Enhancing awareness of border authorities on international human rights standards. Providing three regional workshops in South-East Asia, the Sahel and Southern Africa.	Global
11	Security Sector Reform in an Era of Terrorism/ Violent Extremism: Women’s Rights in the Sahel Region (2017–2018) UNCCT, UN WOMEN	Ongoing	Protecting and promoting women’s rights while preventing and countering violent extremism under the I-ACT Framework for the G5 Sahel.	Sahel
12	UN International Conference on the Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism (2016) UNCCT	Completed	Raising awareness on the human rights of victims of terrorism.	Global
13	Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force: support to the establishment of a Human Rights Compliance Framework OHCHR	In development	Establishing a Human Rights Compliance Framework.	Sahel
14	Implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of support to the Malian armed forces and the G5 Sahel MINUSMA	Ongoing	Conducting risks assessments and identifying mitigating measures to prevent and address risks of human rights violations.	Mali
15	Handbook on screening at borders in the context of counter-terrorism, with a specific focus on issues related to extradition, expulsion, detention, and immigration OHCHR, UNCCT	In development	Developing a manual for legislators and decision-makers	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
16	A gender analysis of counter-terrorism related work of the UN and the development of a guide for UN staff on gender and counter-terrorism/PVE. OHCHR, UN WOMEN	In development	Ensuring integration of a gender perspective into the UN's support to Member States regarding counter-terrorism measures	Global
17	Guide on human rights-compliant responses to challenges posed by Foreign Fighters OHCHR	In development	Providing a tool for policy makers and other national decision-makers that outlines the safeguards for the protection of human rights in line with States' international obligations in relation to measures taken by Member States to stem the flow of Foreign Fighters and address their return.	Global

Annex III

Supplementary Information: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

I. Introduction

1. Attacks from terrorist and violent extremist groups are widespread in frequency and geographical scope, with victims coming from almost all Member States. In this context, the United Nations could support Member States efforts, at their request, to effectively respond to these challenges. A key United Nations goal in this regard is to support Member States in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) and its successive review resolutions, relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and their successive resolutions, and to further Member States' commitment to sustainable peace and sustainable development — which reinforce the values of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The development and implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism actions requires collaborative efforts among different government departments, agencies and relevant civil society partners. United Nations support to these efforts must be equally comprehensive and collaborative. Therefore, a common action approach is important for the United Nations to respond to Member States' requests. A similar comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed at the national, regional and global levels supporting transnational interaction between national bodies where possible.

3. The complex and evolving threat of terrorism and violent extremism demands an efficient, coherent and coordinated response by the United Nations, and Member States, which have the primary responsibility to address this threat in compliance with international law and their human rights obligations. In this regard, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), its successive review resolutions, and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674-A/70/675) emphasize the importance of strengthening coordination and coherence between United Nations entities both at Headquarters and the field to effectively support Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations, at their request, to address the scourge of terrorism, in ways that are consistent with national strategies of Member States.

4. Upon assuming office in January 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General put a United Nations common action approach at the heart of his reform efforts of the UN peace and security architecture. In his report on the "Capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" (A/71/858) of April 2017, the Secretary-General emphasized that "given the evolving nature of the threat, the United Nations needs to adapt its action and continuously improve its counter-terrorism efforts."

5. In this context, it should be noted that the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1456(2003), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017) and 2370 (2017), as well as Human Rights Council resolution 35/34 and General Assembly resolution 70/148 require that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism and prevent violent extremism, including incitement of and support for terrorist acts, comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law, and that Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) "[c]alls for the greater integration by Member States and the United Nations of their agendas on women, peace and security, counter-terrorism and countering-violent extremism...."

6. It should also be noted that Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) “calls on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations fund and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use [CTED’s] expert assessments as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the [Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy] across all four of its pillars.”

7. In order to leverage the comparative advantages of the United Nations norm setting and convening authority to support Member States to address the evolving threat of terrorism, Member States have set up a number of General Assembly and Security Council mandated counter-terrorism bodies. On 15 June 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution [A/RES/71/291](#) on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” and established the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT) based on the Secretary-General’s proposal. The OCT, in collaboration with other United Nations entities, is now the lead counter-terrorism policy and coordination entity and one of the main capacity-building providers mandated by the General Assembly.

8. During the General Debate of the 72nd Regular Session of the General Assembly, Member States called for increased international cooperation and the strengthening of United Nations coordination and coherence efforts to effectively prevent and counter this challenge. On 16 November 2017, the Secretary-General announced in his speech on “Counter-terrorism and human rights: winning the fight while upholding our values” in London that he intends “to develop a new United Nations system-wide Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact,” underscoring how respect for human rights and the rule of law will secure long-term benefits in the fight against terrorism. This Compact is developed based on Member States’ emphasis on strengthening of coordination and coherence of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts and a decision of the Secretary-General.

II. Definition

9. The *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact* (hereinafter the “Global Compact”) is an agreed framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities [38 as of now]. It aims to strengthen a common action approach to coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism (PVE) work of the United Nations system, and to strengthen support to Member States, at their request, in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and other relevant United Nations resolutions and mandates, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law.

III. Coordination Framework

10. The institutional framework for the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact will be the following:

a. Membership

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact will be signed between the UN Secretary-General and Heads of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Member Entities. Entities having observer status within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force will retain this status in the context

of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. Entities which are not currently Members of the CTITF can join the Compact in consultation with the Office of Counter-Terrorism.

b. The Global Compact Coordination Committee

The Global Compact Coordination Committee will be chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate will have a seat in the Coordination Committee. The Committee will comprise the chairs and vice chairs of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Groups and advise on the development of a Compact programme of work and provide guidance on its implementation.

c. Support by the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism [OCT] will provide secretariat support to the Global Compact Coordination Committee.

d. Review of the Compact

The Compact member entities will review it every two years on the basis of the General Assembly biennial review resolution of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

e. Status of the Compact

Nothing in this Compact shall be construed as creating an agency relationship or legal partnership or binding responsibility between the Entities involved. This Compact does not in any way interfere with, and is without prejudice to, any existing partnership frameworks, decision-making processes, or mandates of the Entities.

IV. Fundamental Objectives

11. Parties to this Compact commit to abide by and implement the following principles and objectives, without prejudice to their respective mandates, decisions and decision making processes and programmatic actions, to achieve stronger coordination and coherence of United Nations work in support of Member States' efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, with respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis. The implementation of these principles will be based on the balanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, premised on compliance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law with an essential focus on gender equality and youth empowerment.

(a) A commitment to action-oriented collaboration to support implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council and Human Rights Council resolutions and in response to requests by Member States, as compatible with each Entity's core mandate and without prejudice to the decisions and resolutions taken by the governing bodies of the Entities.

(b) A commitment that the UN's counter-terrorism and PVE efforts at UN Headquarters and in the field, in collaboration with UN Country Teams, are evidence-based, guided by the principle of national ownership and in line with UN Principles and Purposes under the Charter.

(c) A commitment to close cooperation to support the development of an effective common approach to counter-terrorism and PVE programs and projects both at Headquarters and field levels, taking a country by country approach, as well as at regional levels; such cooperation will be based on the comparative advantages of the Entities and their mandates, while reducing duplication and overlapping where possible between efforts of various Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Entities in their delivery of technical assistance, and encouraging joint programming and implementation, coordinated participation at international conferences, forums and other counter-terrorism and PVE events. Any cooperation will be without prejudice to the mandates of respective Entities and taking into account the need to preserve humanitarian principles and humanitarian space in line with the Secretary-General's PVE Action Plan.

(d) A commitment to timely information-sharing, where possible, including on designing, programming, executing, delivering and impact assessment, as well as to the provision of feedback from programme/project designers, facilitators, the donor community, implementing agencies and recipients. This commitment is subject to any applicable rules of the Entity information sensitivity, classification and handling.

(e) A commitment to meaningful consultations within the UN system and with other relevant stakeholders, and to using the Working Groups as a core vehicle for the coordination and coherence of Entities' work under the overall umbrella of the Compact Coordination Committee, without prejudice to the mandates of respective Entities.

(f) A commitment to enhancing cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate, in particular those with regional or sub-regional coverage, partnerships and expertise, in order to adapt technical assistance activities to the specific regional or national requirements and to avoid duplication with their actions.

(g) A commitment to developing and implementing joint or mutually-reinforcing capacity-building counter-terrorism and PVE programs and projects, while respecting and considering the impact of projects on the mandates of other entities, such as, ensuring that projects do no harm to local communities and preserve humanitarian space and principles, particularly where peace operations are deployed.

(h) A commitment to consider the establishment of a joint resource mobilization and outreach mechanism with donors who wish to support UN counter-terrorism work.

(i) A commitment to ensure that all UN counter-terrorism and PVE efforts at the country-level are aligned with relevant national development strategies, relevant UN policy objectives, such as those in the women and youth peace and security agendas, and where relevant, the UN Development Assistance Frameworks.

(j) A commitment that the UN's counter-terrorism and PVE efforts in the field will be supported by UN Headquarters through country specific or regional coordination efforts, which include conducting risk assessments to ensure that all projects are grounded in respect for international law, including international human rights law and, where relevant, international humanitarian law. This will entail the application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to all UN assistance to non-UN security forces and institutions in the context of UN counter-terrorism and PVE efforts.

(k) A commitment by the Global Compact Coordination Committee and the OCT to ensure that in the implementation of this Global Compact the relevant

mandates of Entities, their decision-making processes, as well as humanitarian principles, as applicable, are fully respected.

V. Implementation Framework

12. The Global Compact Coordination Committee, in consultation with the relevant Entities, will develop a two-year programme of work to support implementation of the biennial review resolution of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner and in line with other relevant UN resolutions.

13. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Groups will brief the Coordination Committee on a quarterly basis on the progress of the implementation of their respective work plans and issues of concern for the Coordination Committee and Working Groups.

14. The Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism will periodically brief UN Member States on the implementation of the Global Compact.

15. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Entities will regularly brief the Coordination Committee on the latest counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism policy developments, and the Committee members will in turn brief their respective Working Groups.

16. The Working Groups, through their Chairs, will provide mid-year and end-of-Year progress reports to the Coordination Committee.

17. The Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism, in his capacity as chair of the Coordination Committee, will present an annual report on the implementation of the Global Compact to the Secretary-General.

18. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will prepare consolidated progress reports for the Coordination Committee based on inputs of the Working Group chairs.

19. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will maintain a matrix of all projects and relevant activities of Parties to the Global Compact by country and theme.

20. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will enhance the visibility of and communication about the work of Entities through the Compact.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

21. The Coordination Committee will develop a common monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as accompanying tools when relevant, with which to measure the overall impact of UN capacity building activities.

Annex IV

Supplementary information: Joint report of CTED and the UNOCT pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2395 (2017)

A. Introduction

1. Requirement for joint report of CTED and the UNOCT pursuant to Security Council resolution 2395 (2017)

1. In its resolution 2395 (2017), the Security Council reaffirms that “terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security” and underlines the need to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as set forth in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288). The resolution also underscores the central role of the United Nations in efforts to counter terrorism and the importance of strong cooperation between the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT). In its paragraph 18, the resolution directs the two bodies “to draft a joint report by 30 March 2018 setting out practical steps to be taken to ensure the incorporation of CTED recommendations and analysis into UNOCT’s work, to be considered by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), as well as the General Assembly in the context of the Global Strategy review”.

2. Need for strengthened collaboration and cooperation

2. Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) highlights ways and areas for cooperation between CTED and UNOCT, reflecting the complementarity of the mandates of the two entities. The use of CTED’s neutral, expert assessments of the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions by Member States and its analytical work on emerging issues, trends, and developments in the design of technical assistance and capacity-building efforts by the UNOCT and other United Nations entities will not only further the balanced implementation of the Global Strategy across all four of its pillars, but also strengthen coherence across the United Nations system in support of Member States.

3. Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. No cause and no grievance can justify any act of terrorism. The Secretary-General’s first reform initiative was to create UNOCT to provide strategic leadership of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts and ensure that countering terrorism is given due priority in the work of the Organization and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Global Strategy. On 28 and 29 June 2018, the Secretary-General will convene the High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, which will aim to enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation by facilitating operational and practical exchanges and consensus-building on key terrorism issues affecting Member States.

4. The Secretary-General has stressed the importance of enhancing coordination and coherence across the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)/Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities¹ participating in

¹ The full list of CTITF entities may be consulted at: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/structure>.

the 12 Working Groups² in order to ensure an “All-of-United Nations” approach to implementing all four pillars of the Global Strategy. He has signed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which will strengthen system-wide cooperation on counter-terrorism issues throughout the United Nations. Effective cooperation between UNOCT and CTED is crucial to the coordination and coherence of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. It also maximizes the comparative advantages of each entity and the complementarity of expertise, bringing added value through the sharing of information and ensuring a common foundation for United Nations support.

B. Overview of CTED and UNOCT mandates and cooperation

1. Mandates of UNOCT and CTED

5. CTED was established by Security Council resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) as a special political mission, responsible for assisting the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor, facilitate and promote Member States’ implementation of Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and subsequent resolutions, decisions and presidential statements of the Council on counter-terrorism.³ In its resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), the Council “underscores that neutral, expert assessment of the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and other relevant resolutions, is the core function of CTED, and that the analysis and recommendations from these assessments are an invaluable aid to Member States in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation and capacity”. The resolution also describes the scope of CTED’s mandate, which encompasses country visits; assessments; analysis of emerging issues, trends and developments; and facilitation of technical assistance, and requests CTED to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities and to integrate the impact of terrorism on children.

6. On 15 June 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution [A/RES/71/291](#), on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” and also established the UNOCT, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 2017 ([A/71/858](#)), which defines the following five main functions for the Office:

- a) Provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system;
- b) Enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 CTITF entities to ensure balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Global Strategy;

² The 12 CTITF Working Groups are: 1) Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Terrorism; 2) Countering the Financing of Terrorism; 3) Foreign Terrorist Fighters; 4) National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies; 5) Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks; 6) Preventing Violent Extremism and Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism; 7) Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism; 8) Protection of Critical Infrastructure, including the Internet, Vulnerable Targets and Tourism Security; 9) Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism; 10) Legal and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism; 11) Gender-Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism; and 12) Working Group on Communications.

³ Security Council resolutions [1535 \(2004\)](#), [1787 \(2007\)](#), [1805 \(2008\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [1963 \(2010\)](#), [2129 \(2013\)](#), [2133 \(2014\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2185 \(2014\)](#), [2195 \(2015\)](#), [2220 \(2015\)](#), [2242 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2309 \(2016\)](#), [2322 \(2016\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#), [2341 \(2017\)](#), [2354 \(2017\)](#), [2368 \(2017\)](#), [2370 \(2017\)](#), [2388 \(2017\)](#), [2395 \(2017\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#).

c) Strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States;

d) Improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts; and

e) Ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Global Strategy.

7. During the general debate of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, many Member States welcomed the establishment of UNOCT and called for increased international cooperation and the strengthening of United Nations coordination and coherence to effectively counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. The Global Strategy and its fifth-review resolution ([A/RES/70/291](#)) also underscore the importance of strengthened coordination and coherence of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. Security Council resolutions [2341 \(2017\)](#), [2354 \(2017\)](#), [2368 \(2017\)](#), [2370 \(2017\)](#), [2395 \(2017\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#) also emphasize and encourage enhanced cooperation and coordination among relevant UN entities.

2. The use of CTED's analysis in the development and implementation of UNCCT projects

8. One of the key functions of UNOCT is to strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States, at their request, to support the implementation of the Global Strategy, including through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT).

9. UNOCT is one of the main counter-terrorism capacity-building providers of the United Nations. The assessments and analysis of CTED play an important role in the development and implementation of UNOCT projects. The work of CTED should feed into the standard project lifecycle of the UNOCT, where appropriate, which consists of seven steps: Idea; Analysis; Planning; Financing; Initiation; Implementation; and Evaluation. The idea for a UNOCT [UNCCT] capacity building project is always guided by the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States' requests for capacity-building assistance, and CTED's assessments and analysis. Currently, the UNCCT 5-Year Programme (2016–2020), sets out the thematic areas the Centre is working on.

10. In implementing relevant projects, UNOCT may also rely on CTED's expertise, including to brief requesting Member States on the requirements for full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

11. UNCCT projects are fully funded by extra-budgetary contributions, its work is guided by relevant General Assembly resolutions, including [A/RES/66/10](#) and [A/RES/71/291](#), and aimed at contributing to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and strengthening the delivery of United Nations capacity building assistance to Member States. Some of the voluntary contributions may be earmarked [by donors] for specific activities. UNCCT also assiduously avoids duplicating the efforts of other United Nations entities.

3. Good practices and steps taken since establishment of the UNOCT to strengthen cooperation within the UN system and with CTED

12. Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) notes the crucial role of CTED within the United Nations and its expertise in assessing counter-terrorism issues and in supporting the development and promotion of well-informed counter-terrorism responses and urges UNOCT and all other relevant United Nations bodies to take into

account CTED's recommendations and analysis in the implementation of their programmes and mandates. It also calls on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors, and recipients to use CTED's expert assessments in their design of technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Global Strategy across all four of its pillars".

13. In developing a methodology for strengthening cooperation, CTED and UNOCT are able to draw on examples in which the two Offices have worked together to develop shared products that highlight key areas in which capacity-building assistance is required. These include the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) Capacity-Building Implementation Plan (which relied on CTED's assessment of priority States and issues); the Advanced Passenger Information Programme (which incorporates CTED's expertise, advice and inputs throughout its implementation); and the ongoing exercise related to the Joint Programme of Action on Central Asia (JPoA) (which may prove to be a good practice). CTED has also contributed to the design and delivery of a UNOCT and UNODC project on addressing violent extremism in prisons and will support the project throughout its lifecycle. The UNOCT and CTED have also cooperated on the UNOCT's Integrated Assistance for Counter-Terrorism initiative in the Sahel region and worked closely on the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies.

14. Since the establishment of UNOCT, both bodies have made efforts to enhance their working relationship. Those efforts include: (i) weekly meetings of the Under-Secretary-General for UNOCT and the CTED Executive Director; (ii) monthly follow-up coordination meetings of the two Offices; (iii) exchange of informational notes by the two Heads of Office on issues and activities of common interest; and (iv) joint visit of the two Heads of Office to a Member State.

15. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Compact should further enable coherent development and implementation of technical assistance projects aligned to CTED's assessments and analysis. UNOCT has already provided most Working Groups with seed money to support priority projects agreed by the participating entities.

C. Practical steps to be taken

16. Good progress has been made on enhancing coordinating and collaboration between the UNOCT and CTED since the creation of the UNOCT in 2017. To build on and deepen further the effective cooperation, CTED and the OCT identified the following practical steps:

1. Priority regions and areas for collaboration

a) CTED and the UNOCT will closely consult on States, regions and related thematic areas for technical assistance and capacity building purposes, to use CTED assessments and analytical work, including on emerging issues, trends and developments, to identify needs for technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, consistent with balanced implementation of the Global Strategy. Priority areas for collaboration will incorporate States on the annual list of visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as well as States previously visited by the Committee. The two Offices will also provide each other with a list of annual activities. CTED and UNOCT will also keep each other informed of their follow-up activities.

b) UNOCT will help to advocate for the use of CTED's assessments and analysis within the context of the Working Groups and provide advocacy and other

support to Working Group entities to implement projects that address priority technical assistance needs identified by CTED and endorsed by the targeted Member States;

c) UNOCT will ensure that CTED's assessments and expertise are fully considered in the implementation of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative in current areas of focus (G5 Sahel, Mali and Nigeria) and in future initiatives; and

d) UNOCT will regularly provide CTED with an updated matrix of information on UNOCT projects in priority regions.

2. Country visits and follow-up

a) CTED will share recommendations and assessments from all country visits with UNOCT via a specially designed communication portal and other available means and procedures, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

b) Where possible, UNOCT will participate in CTED visits to States included in the list approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee;

c) UNOCT will inform CTED, in advance, about States to be visited, particularly those that have recently been visited or are scheduled to be visited by CTED, to facilitate the timely exchange of information; and, where possible, CTED will join UNOCT on its visits;

d) Following a visit, CTED and UNOCT will consult with a view to agreeing on areas in which UNOCT could provide technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy, or other support.

3. Joint outreach activities

a) Where possible, UNOCT and CTED will continue to organize joint briefings with the relevant donor community, including technical assistance providers, implementing agencies, and key stakeholders;

b) UNOCT and CTED will undertake, as necessary, joint resource mobilization on specific States, regions or needs; and coordinate with visited Member States to secure technical assistance on recommended and agreed areas. These joint efforts would be intended to complement any existing partnership frameworks;

c) CTED and UNOCT will consult and collaborate with each other on participation in international, regional, subregional and national events and activities on counter-terrorism-related issues.

4. Cooperation on design and development of projects and programmes

17. CTED and UNOCT have some good examples of successful cooperation in the design and development of projects and programmes as set forth in resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#). However, there is a need to widen and enhance this cooperation to strengthen capacity building support to States and regions.

18. During the development process, UNOCT will work closely with CTED, including by using CTED's assessments and analysis as well as analysis of trends and developments, to identify projects, anchored in the Global Strategy, that would most benefit Member States. As appropriate, CTED would contribute to more detailed project documents developed under the planning phase and the financing and initiation stages, by supporting the identification of donors and the identification and selection of expert consultants and staff.

19. CTED may recommend to UNOCT that it address specific needs through existing programmes supported by UNOCT, and where appropriate may provide advice on adjusting those programmes accordingly in order to respond to evolving needs, threats and trends identified through CTED's ongoing dialogue with Member States and its analysis.

20. CTED and UNOCT will work to ensure that gender and the impact of terrorism on children remain cross-cutting issues throughout all areas of coordination between the two Offices. This work is in line with the gender-related provisions of Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014), 2242 (2015), 2331 (2016), 2395 (2017), 2396 (2017) and other relevant resolutions, as well as with the gender-related provisions of the fifth-review resolution (A/RES/70/291) of the Global Strategy. CTED and UNOCT will continue to work closely to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the assistance provided to Member States and to hold consultations with women and women's groups to inform projects and programmes. This includes CTED's sharing of relevant gender recommendations and assessments from its country visits with UNOCT, as well as its gender-sensitive research and data, where appropriate.

5. Sharing of information

a) CTED and UNOCT will continue to hold meetings of the two Heads of Office, as well as monthly coordination meetings, in order to share information on a timely basis and to update each other on relevant plans;

b) CTED will regularly share its mission reports, analytical products and survey tools with UNOCT, with a view to improving their utility, for UNOCT and others, with respect to the design of technical assistance and capacity-building support;

c) UNOCT will share its mission reports with CTED, as well as documentation shared with UNCCT Advisory Board members.

d) CTED will, as appropriate, provide strategic advice to UNOCT leadership on counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism issues, including for the purpose of informing the Secretary-General and other senior leaders of the United Nations;

UNOCT will also share with CTED other relevant information originating from United Nations Offices in the field or at Headquarters, aimed at better informing CTED for the purpose of implementing the tasks conferred by the relevant Security Council resolutions.

D. Strategic communication; monitoring and evaluation of implementation of practical steps

a) CTED and UNOCT will deliver a joint presentation to the General Assembly, within the framework of the sixth review of the Global Strategy, on the implementation of resolution 2395 (2017) and the present joint report and its impact;

b) CTED and UNOCT will deliver a joint presentation to the CTC on the implementation of resolution 2395 (2017) and the present joint report;

c) Where the two Heads of Office undertake a joint visit, they will deliver joint briefings to the relevant bodies, as appropriate and will engage in outreach activities aimed at promoting the impact of those missions;

d) UNOCT, at the most senior level, will brief the CTC twice annually;

e) Where appropriate and relevant, the Chair of the CTC may invite UNOCT to participate in CTC meetings (for example, where CTED will be presenting its findings and recommendations from its country visits); and

f) Where appropriate, UNOCT will invite CTED to jointly brief the General Assembly and the Executive Committee of the Secretary-General on efforts to incorporate CTED's recommendations and analysis into the work of UNOCT.

Annex V
Supplementary Information: list of United Nations Member States
and Permanent Observers contributing to the Trust Fund for
Counter-Terrorism⁴

1. Saudi Arabia
2. United States
3. Japan
4. Norway
5. Spain
6. Russian Federation
7. European Union
8. United Kingdom
9. China
10. Canada
11. Sweden
12. Denmark
13. Netherlands
14. Germany
15. Republic of Korea
16. United Arab Emirates
17. Switzerland
18. Kazakhstan
19. Qatar
20. Belgium
21. Italy
22. Colombia
23. Turkey
24. Liechtenstein
25. Morocco
26. Australia
27. Nigeria
28. Kenya
29. Algeria

⁴ The United Nations Member States and Permanent Observers are listed in the descending order representing the size of their respective contributions.